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REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS CONTINUES

Raul Castro Departure

FL151335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today left Berlin, capital of the GDR, for Moscow. Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, attended as guest the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers in the GDR.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler and other National Defense Ministry senior officers bade farewell at Berlin's international airport to the Cuban guest on behalf of his counterpart Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. An honor guard of the National People's Army participated in the farewell to Raul Castro.

Earlier, Army Gen Hoang Van Thai, deputy minister of defense of Vietnam, had left on a flight home.

Report on Honecker Address

LD112303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep, ADN--During the operations in the central section of the GDR Erich Honecker, secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, had a cordial meeting on Thursday with the defense ministers of socialist states taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver. During an animated exchange of views Erich Honecker and the representatives of the fraternally united armies assessed the results of the joint maneuver to date as an expression of the unity and cohesion of the socialist defense alliance.

By their exemplary achievements, their great willingness and readiness for action the members of the land, air and sea forces of the armies of socialism have once again proclaimed their firm resolve to give reliable military protection to the achievements of the working people of the socialist community of states and peace against all attacks by imperialism.

Erich Honecker expressed high regard for the troops and staff. During the complicated combat operations they showed high combat morale, initiative and an excellent standard of training. All this justified the comment--the defense ministers agreed with Erich Honecker--that the time-tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, are ready and able to fulfill the peace-preserving mission with honor at all times. The maneuver demonstrated that the allied armies are in a position to inflict a devastating defeat on any aggressor who attempts to lay a finger on the borders of the socialist community of states.

Erich Honecker stressed that proletarian internationalism is deeply rooted in the people of the GDR. The military delegations who have come for the maneuver and who have been accorded a cordial reception everywhere, have been able to see this for themselves.

Erich Honecker acquainted the defense ministers with the outstanding achievements of the GDR working people, which are being accomplished on all sides in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. Like the soldiers of the National People's Army the workers, cooperative peasants, members of the socialist intelligentsia, the young people and the working people have developed as a whole had a great people's initiative for the party congress which is the biggest in the history of the GDR to date.

It is being vigorously supported and promoted by the FDGB and by the more than 2 million honorary trade union shop stewards. To date--Erich Honecker informed his guests--an additional 1.7 days' production has been achieved in the socialist competition with the same material resources. The GDR working people are thus also contributing to the fulfillment of their international obligation. This movement, in which all levels of the population have been involved, is strengthening the all-round development of the GDR, the further fashioning of an advanced socialist society. Erich Honecker also drew attention to the Fifth Higher Education Conference.

The conference participants have made a splendid contribution to research and development in preparation for the 10th SED Congress, for the years 1981 to 1990. From this the great political strength, the unified action of the GDR working people is apparent.

Erich Honecker described the combat exercises as an important part of the initiatives in preparation for the coming SED congress and the coming CPSU congress. Taking part in the meeting in the maneuver area were the defense ministers of Bulgaria, Army General Dzhurov; Hungary, Army General Czinege; the GDR, Army General Hoffman; Poland, Army General Jaruzelski; Romania, Major General Olteanu; the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov; and Czechoslovakia, Army General Dzur. Also present were Cuban Defense Minister Army General Castro; Mongolian Defense Minister Colonel General Avhia, and Vietnamese Deputy Defense Minister Army General Van Thai.

Among those taking part in the talks were Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact; and Army General Gribkov, chief of staff, as well as Army General Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Cited

LD081340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep (ADN)--The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has singled out internationalist spirit and class solidarity as hallmarks of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers. The paper writes that the participant troops from the Warsaw Pact states are fulfilling their tasks "in the name of a joint aim: the defense and safeguarding of the security of the individual states and the entire socialist community."

The paper notes that the maneuver also offers an excellent opportunity to learn about the cultural achievements and daily life of the GDR, which is hosting the participants in "Comradeship-in-Arms 80."

The Polish Army paper's special correspondent notes that "participation in the maneuver in the year of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact is a great event and experience for the soldiers of the seven fraternally linked armies." This was demonstrated at the many meetings and encounters of the soldiers, in their visits to GDR enterprises and schools. Maneuver participants repeatedly "underline the significance of the socialist defense alliance as a basic precondition for a lasting peace, for the security of the fraternal countries and the entire socialist community." There is a common tenor in all conversations with the soldiers, which ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI sums up as follows: "We are ready to fulfill every task. We will continue and increase with honor the rich traditions of our armies."

Kalchev Report

AU141630 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Col. Mincho Kalchev report on Bulgarian soldiers activities during the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises of the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, held on GDR territory]

[Text] From the area of the exercises, 8 September (by telephone): The Bulgarian People's Army soldiers and commanders participating in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises lived through unforgettable moments. Yesterday they were able to greet and welcome dear guests. They were visited by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, commander of the exercises, GDR minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, who came together with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. They were accompanied by Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, as well as by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, head of the GDR Army Main Political Administration and by Col Gen Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At the entrance of the camp the high-ranking guests were greeted by officer Toma Tomov, who presented his report. The soldiers gave flowers to the guests and welcomed them with enthusiastic cheers. After this ceremony, the commander briefed the high-ranking guests and military leaders on the history and great traditions of the detachment, on its combat experience and on the soldiers successes in mastering military skill. The commander expressed the readiness of the entire staff to worthily perform during the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises, operating side by side with the soldiers of the fraternal socialist armies, and their readiness to honorably accomplish the tasks assigned to them.

The guests later visited the military camp and had conversations with numerous soldiers, petty officers and officers. In parting Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Marshal Kulikov wished the soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army a high combat spirit and successes in the forthcoming exercises, as well as in the further consolidation of our country's defensive power.

On the eve of our national holiday a group of soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army visited the city of Magdeburg. There they were the guests of the machine building plant collective named after Georgi Dimitrov. Officer Bozhkov expressed the cordial gratitude of the Bulgarian Poeple's Army soldiers for the hospitality accorded them.

An impressive meeting devoted to the 36th anniversary of the 9 September victory was held today in the area where the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises are taking place.

Lt General Deinm, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the GDR National People's Army welcomed the Bulgarian soldiers in a greeting speech. He conveyed cordial wishes to the peace-loving and industrious Bulgarian people for new successes in building a socialist community in our country. In his reply officer Chobanov expressed the gratitude and the thanks of our soldiers and commanders to the friendly praternal armies, which with their great and touching kindness gave us the opportunity of being infinitely happy and of festively celebrating this glorious holiday in a fraternal and warm atmosphere among sincere comrades in arms.

In the evening a group of the Bulgarian People's Army folklore company performed a varied festive program. With their talented and enthusiastic performance the artists contributed to the festive and joyful mood of the soldiers, who will worthily accomplish the tasks assigned to them, side by side with their brothers in arms, when the exercises begin tomorrow.

COMMENTATORS VIEW CSCE MADRID TASKS, U.S. ATTITUDE

CDR Commentator Leuschner

DW161526 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1712 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] Madrid--Good evening, dear listeners. When the delegates of 35 countries, which 5 years ago signed the so-called Final Act in Helsinki, met here in Madrid a week ago in preparation for a second followup meeting after Helsinki, all kinds of forecasts about the course of this meeting could be read in the international press, for instance in the U.S. paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, from which I want to quote a passage. The newspaper says that there will be a number of confrontations at the Madrid preparatory meeting and that the two phases of the conference are being conducted so as to win propaganda victories for both East and West and also to enable both sides to create favorable long-term positions for themselves. This forecast contains, if I may say so, some sheer nonsense, whereas there are some other things which are rather revealing.

Let us start with the nonsense: Since the summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states in May this year at the latest, joint marching orders for the socialist countries have existed with regard to this conference. One can read the communique on the meeting and dozens of statements made by leading statesmen of our countries and one will find time and again the serious admonition about the need for businesslike, constructive and nonpolemical work in Madrid. We do not want to look for contradictions but for common positions, and the fact that such common positions exist among the European countries was proved by the consultations prior to Madrid.

There is, for instance, the willingness of a large number of European countries to seriously discuss matters of military detente in Europe at the conference. The convening of a conference of this kind as proposed by us and supported in a similar manner by countries like France, Finland and others is by no means utopian. Nobody who is absolutely serious as we are about safeguarding and continuing political detente and about the transition to disarmament measures could logically be interested in barring himself from the chance to achieve this in Madrid. This desire for businesslike work that leaves out of its consideration any polemics at this CSCE consultation, by the way, does not base itself only on the chances of such a conference for military detente, but actually belongs to the foundations of any policy of peaceful coexistence. To be sure, there are ample ideological differences, differing views on political events between states of different social system. If one were to hold consultations among 35 states by laying emphasis on these differences and contradictions, then any of the sides could advance many an argument. There would be arguments perhaps even to the extent of complete breakdown, one would go one's separate way, but there would be no result in the end on which there would be agreement by all. Such an approach to the Helsinki Final Act would surely have meant that it would never have come about. And if you recall that the preparations for Helsinki fell within the last period of the American war against Vietnam, then it becomes all the more plain that it was precisely the delegates of the socialist countries who consistently practiced the position of constructive discussion in the then very tense world political situation. And, as is known, this has paid off for all peoples in Europe.

Two years later, prior to the first followup conference in Belgrade we likewise pleaded for the same matter-of-factness, though at that time--as many of you will recall--with less success. It was above all the United States, but also other states which deemed it appropriate to ignore our proposals. The result can be looked up in the Belgrade final communique. It was a rather meager paper and a large number of good proposals, not only those advanced by the socialist countries, at the time collapsed in the atmosphere of Western polemics.

You see, dear listeners, there are varying experiences with CSCE meetings. But since they exist, the choice regarding the road to be taken in Madrid should actually not be a difficult one. And yet another word on this subject: It can sometimes be heard in the West that one could not make believe there were no problems in the world and sweep these problems, so to speak, under the carpet. Or, in another version it is said that the socialist countries are against polemics because they have something to fear. Both allegations are as much nonsense as what the aforementioned INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote.

To be sure, the Madrid conference is taking place in a very complicated international situation. FRG Chancellor Schmidt named recently four hotbeds of crises, three of them without any participation of socialist countries. But other figures, too, could be listed. This, however is not what is at issue, what matters rather is the question of how to safeguard or possibly even further expand what has been achieved, notwithstanding the difficult conditions. A complicated political situation requires more businesslike discussion instead of less. It is precisely because the threats to destroy the process of detente are greater today that one must concentrate more on what it is that unites. Referring to the international situation is not to dismiss the need for matter-of-factness, but rather to strengthen that need.

Thus it is no exaggeration to say that the Madrid meeting will become a criterion for measuring the desires of any of the participants for continuing detente. What remains is the second half of the quotation from the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, meaning the intention for confrontation or propaganda on the part of the West--or let us confine it--in the first place on the part of the United States. Just a few days after the preparatory meeting opened it can only be said that it is not only the delegates of the socialist countries who regard with concern such a tendency carried in from outside. It can also be heard frequently from among quarters of neutral states that a tense atmosphere at this first large-scale East-West conference after the changed world situation, that petty quarrelling, the turning of the conference into a political stage show, the inclusion of election campaign interests, the rage for gathering political points against an opponent who actually, according to the provisions of Helsinki, should be considered a partner, that all this not only would burden the conference, but also must have its effects on the future of Europe.

Thus, it can only be hoped that the businesslike beginning of this preparatory meeting, at which for the time being only the final stipulation of the agenda and other procedural matters are at issue, will remain the yardstick for measuring the actions of all sides concerned. Today, at the beginning of the second working week, the discussions have already moved somewhat. Representatives of neutral states, above all the Austrians, submitted initial verbal ideas for a draft agenda for the fall meeting. These, for the time being, are only fragments, which have not been formulated in writing as yet. However, they constitute starting points for further discussions. They include such things as the proposal to include in the agenda a point on the coverage of expert meetings which took pla in the period between Belgrade and Madrid. These were expert meetings on a CSCE level at which, among other things, issues of scientific cooperation and problems of the peaceful settling of disputes mattered.

All this sounds rather modest and certainly is, as it were, but international conferences of this magnitude actu lly have their own logic. The second week, at any rate, started in the same businesslike manner as the first wound up, and this at any rate is something positive. Good evening and so long from Madrid.

CSSR Commentator Bydzovsky

AU151932 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary: "A Circle of Outdated Notions; United States Policy Against Europe's Common Interests"]

[Excerpts] In Madrid, where preparatory talks preceding the meeting of the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference have begun this week, Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation, gave an interview to AFP. American sources identify this Washington lawyer as President Carter's close friend, in an obvious effort to underscore the authoritativeness of his acts and statements.

If we accept this viewpoint it will not be uninteresting to quote Max Kampelman's opinions and view them in connection with other standpoints. Replying to the French correspondent's question about the prospects of the Madrid meeting the head of the U.S. delegation said, for instance, that in his administration's view the expansion and reinforcement of the Atlantic alliance's cohesion should come out as one of the positive results of the meeting. This means, according to an old and well-known precept, that the representative of the United States in Madrid declares, in fact, that his administration is not interested in the meeting's constructive outcome but emphasizes the need to accentuate external differences only to suppress the internal ones.

Max Kampelman then lays down a propagandistic crusade against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as the main contents of the meeting. He refers only with visible aversion to the actual, most important tasks of the talks of participants in the Helsinki conference. According to him the United States "is studying the possibility of convening a post-Madrid conference devoted to confidence-building steps as proposed by France" but "absolutely rules out" the proposal that was submitted by the Warsaw Pact member countries to organize an all-European disarmament conference. As though he had forgotten that only a while before he had declared his intention to exploit Madrid as a tribune of antisocialist propaganda he is trying to belittle the all-European disarmament conference as a "propaganda instrument."

On the same day that that interview was released the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article by Kenneth Adelman of the American Center for Strategic and International Studies. Apart from other things the author lauds the appointment of Max Kampelman to Madrid because he sees in it a "guarantee that the American delegation will proceed uncompromisingly." In other words, that it will not strive to reach an agreement.

The contents of the article itself, however, is an unintentional polemic with Kampelman's notions on the role of the Madrid meeting as a factor that should "strengthen the unity of the North Atlantic alliance." Adelman speaks about the Madrid meeting as of a struggle that will have three dimensions: between the West and the East, between the United States and its allies and, moreover, among the Americans themselves.

Just like Kampelman the author also regards it as the West's main task to turn the Madrid meeting into a tribune of antisocialist propaganda and rejects the preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament. However, he admits more openly than the head of the American delegation that it is the West European countries' view that the preparation of this conference is of foremost importance and that it should certainly be given preference to the debate on so-called "violations of human rights in the socialist countries." [paragraph continues]

He goes on to say that precisely in this difference lies the essence of the discrepancies between the United States and its West European allies. He notes for instance that the French have publicly expressed their concern that Washington would like to turn the Madrid meeting into antisocialist tribunal, which would be incompatible with Europe's common interests.

These attitudes of the United States cannot but be reflected in the political sentiments in Western Europe and in the development of standpoints stemming from them. Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' announcement that Belgium has not yet reached a decision whether it will or will not agree with the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on its territory and that this decision will be adopted later, at a heretofore undetermined date, is certainly only a symptom--but undoubtedly a very characteristic one.

The notion held by many a Washington official that a somewhat more vigorous tenor is enough to make the states of Western Europe march again to the tune of American fifes and drums is outdated and far behind present developments. Neither a more vigorous tenor nor other means will do. Quite to the contrary, it will be the United States that will have to seriously ponder its attitude toward the needs of this continent and also adjust their relations with their own West European allies to the new trends.

Yugoslav Commentator Teslic

AU161215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 80 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Madrid"]

[Text] The 35-country Madrid meeting has opened in a relatively good atmosphere, but at the same time amidst some indications of a possible confrontation in November when the meeting moves from procedural to essential questions.

There is no reason for any major discussion about procedures because the "yellow paper" issued at the Belgrade meeting of 2 years ago is an expression of the harmonized views based on the interests of everyone and on the Final Act. When the participating countries open discussion on the military and political aspects of European security, inevitably involving also an analysis of the practical implementation of the Final Act, that discussion may turn into a great test of detente, peace, security and cooperation both in Europe and elsewhere.

It is inevitable that the deterioration of international relations (not only because of Afghanistan) will also, among other things, affect the Madrid meeting, just as it is inevitable that the CSCE participant countries do not share the same views on the priorities of the Madrid meeting. Some will call attention to the principle of noninvolvement in the affairs of others; others will demand that special attention be devoted to the principle of human rights; and still others will see the essence in the principle that all peoples have the right to decide, under conditions of freedom and whenever or wherever they want, on their internal and foreign political status without any outside interference.

Rivalries of this kind can be avoided through equal treatment of all "baskets," all principles of the Final Act which, after all, represent an entity of what is called "the Helsinki spirit" which ensures the further advancement of the cause of detente, peace and cooperation. That is one of the main experiences of the Belgrade meeting of 2 years ago when some countries tried to put the principle of human rights before other principles.

Some countries have already announced that they would again not only raise the question of human rights but also that of the military intervention by a CSCE country in Afghanistan. The other side answers this by claiming that nothing that has contributed to a relaxation of tension in Europe must be allowed to be destroyed by calling attention to the conflicts in other parts of the world.

It is clear that a meeting of this kind cannot disregard Afghanistan and all other interventions and interferences, as well as the violations of human rights in various spheres of international life. But what is essential in this connection is to refrain from passing judgements, exerting pressures and forcing concessions and to spare no efforts in the search for ways out of crises and confrontations and simultaneously to strengthen the independence of all countries.

The concentration of an enormous quantity of arms in Europe, the iron borders and the promotion of ideological and political divisions between the blocs today represent one of the essential problems that have a negative effect on detente, peace, security and cooperation in Europe. These are also the problems of the Madrid meeting. It is difficult to foresee--without dealing with the essence of these problems--any practical steps in the sphere of "military detente," including those concerning the convening of a European conference on military detente.

ZERI I POPULLIT CONDEMNS NEW CHINESE ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU141517 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 Sep 80

["Pseudo-Socialist Reform in Chinese Capitalist Economy"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 14 Sep (ATA)--In his work "Imperialism and the Revolution", Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that "The capitalist system which is being built and which is developing in China will be a mixed system of various revisionist-capitalist and traditionally Chinese forms and methods". The course of events, the so-called new economic reform being broadly applied in the Chinese economy now, in the context of "socialist modernisation" of the country, fully prove this forecast.

An article published by the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT on the character of this reform points out that the said reform represents a complex of measures which affect all the aspects of economic structure, naturally without affecting its capitalist essence. It brings about important changes in the relations between two forms of the capitalist property, the state and private ones, in the organisation and management of the monopolies and state capitalist complexes, in their relations with the foreign firms and companies, in the field of the intensification of the exploitation of the working class and other working masses, always in function of the free game of market, the ever more "skillful" use of the Western "art" of management to increase the "economic results" behind which lurks the real aim of ensuring the maximum profits, which is the motto of all the structural changes envisaged to be made in confromity with the new economic reform.

In continuation of the measures which have been taken in China to realize in practice the new economic reform is the extension in broad proportions of the private sector in the city and countryside. [as received] According to the data of the foreign press, 1.5 million private enterprises with some dozens of millions of workers, operated in Shanghai. Famous has become in China "the company for the construction of Shanghai" which has 1000 former big capitalists of this city in its fold and at the head of which in Ron Yi Ren, boss of the old Chinese bourgeoisie.

ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on: The main transmitters of the "socialist modernisation" of China are the joint companies with foreign capital, and, first and foremost, with the American one, which have sprung and are springing up in the Chinese economy like the mushrooms after the rain. The aim of their creation is not only the opening of all the doors and windows for the penetration of Western capital, on which they have pinned great hopes for the strengthening of the economic potential, and in the first place, of the military one in service of their hegemonic and expansionist ambitions, but also the mastering of the modern methods of management of industrial capitalism. In this respect the new lawmakers in China have gone so far as to allow that these companies be directed by the foreigners, because they have more experience.

Co-traillers of the re-organisations of the Chinese economy by its Mao Tse Tung's leadership have been the successive failures which have led it to an unprecedented chaos and stagnation for whole decades. At present, as it comes out from the reports of news agencies, "the percentage of the increase of agricultural production in China is lower than two years ago." This year, the rate of the increase of overall national production is envisaged to be two times lower than that of 1978. The re-organisations which are being made according to the new economic reform are laying in store for the crisis-ridden Chinese economy the prospect of other failures, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO ROMANIA

AU161919 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Jordan Pani is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Romania in place of Comrade Nesip Kaci who is charged with another duty.

ATA ENUEMERATES SEVERAL MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

AU131702 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana 13 Sep (ATA)--The Albanian builders and fitters are working now in 107 new major industrial projects, out of which 75 will conclude this year. A distinguishing feature of this big construction work is that everything is designed, built and commissioned relying on the forces of the Albanian specialists.

Some of the major objects being set up this year are the second blast furnace, the second battery of coke, the section of drawing metals, that of carbon production, the lamination section, the factory of refractory materials and some other industrial objects of the "steel of the party" metallurgical combine at Elbasan. Likewise, the work is going on in several mines, either to increase the existing capacities, or to open new mines. Some upgrading factories are being set up. Another great, very important economic and political undertaking is also the setting up of Lac-Shkoder railway. The volunteers working in this undertaking have pledged to conclude the construction of this railway to Lezha City within this year.

The work in the first stage of a new rubberplant and of several other projects in various districts of the country have concluded until now.

The number of industrial objects increases every year. Last year there were commissioned such lines as the iron concentrate line at the metallurgical combine, the "Light of the Party" hydropower station at Fierze, the ferro-chromium plant in Burrel, the copper smelting plant and the sulphuric acid plant in Lac, the iron nickel upgrading factory in Gur I Kuq, mechanical plant at the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine, the plant for the production of pre-fabricates in Tirana, etc.

These projects, together with all the very important industrial projects set up and commissioned during this 5-year plan, have further strengthened the economy of the country, carrying into reality the historic task set by the 7th Congress of the AWP to forge ahead the construction of socialism self-reliantly and to elevate uninterruptedly the well-being of the working masses in Albania.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT CEREMONY AWARDING USSR'S SHCHERBITSKIY

AU121448 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, in Sofia on 6 September on the occasion of presenting the 'Georgi Dimitrov' Order to Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Shcherbitskiy, comrades, we always sincerely rejoice at each opportunity to meet with the Soviet people, but in cases such as this, it is a particular pleasure. This is so because I am facing an assignment that gives me enormous satisfaction--I am fulfilling the task assigned to me by the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria of presenting the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order to our dear guest, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. I am even more glad to do so, in these days at the beginning of September, days which are inspired by the poignancy of our reminiscences about the time when we welcomed the victorious Soviet Army and the triumph of the 9 September revolution.

Dear Vladimir Vasilyevich, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is awarding you the highest Bulgarian decoration as an expression of our great respect and gratitude for your great contribution to the development of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, to cooperation between the Ukrainian SSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to the construction of socialist and communist society in the USSR. We fraternally greet you as a remarkable figure of the glorious Leninist party and as a representative of the multinational Soviet state, which for nearly 63 years has been unswervingly proceeding along the path of the great socialist October Revolution.

Born in a workers family, you are directly concerned with the happy destinies of the people who are living, struggling and working together under the conditions created by the Soviet Government, under the conditions of real socialism, in an atmosphere of genuine people's power. Your personal history cannot be separated from the history of the Soviet people, from the history of Soviet man--the inspired builder of socialism and communism. Your life is a concrete expression of the militant glory and working enthusiasm of millions and millions of Soviet people--people who are modest but who are rich in their souls. These people are serious and principle-minded Marxist-Leninists, they are ardent patriots and absolutely consistent internationalists in their practical deeds. No matter what work the CPSU assigned you, in the Komsomol, within the party, the state and in the ranks of the Soviet Army during the hard years of World War II--as well as in production work--you have always and everywhere devoted all your efforts, your skill and your experience to the constant enhancement of the leading role and prestige of the Communist Party in Soviet society and you still continue to devote your efforts to this cause with youthful "Komsomol" enthusiasm. You are devoting your efforts to the multiplication of the power of the great Soviet country and to the benefit of its great prestige on the international scene.

The Bulgarian working people and communists in our country know you as a devoted and loyal member of the militant staff of the Leninist party--as a Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, as a close collaborator [suratnik] of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as the first leader of one of the CPSU's greatest detachments--the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Your tremendous contribution to the construction of socialism and communism in the USSR has been worthily appreciated. You have twice been awarded the honorary title "Hero of Socialist Labor," have received the "Lenin" Order on several occasions and have been decorated with other high awards.

Selfless work devoted to the prosperity of the Soviet Union means at the same time work devoted to the benefit of worldwide socialism, to the benefit of human progress. This is the logic of world development since the very first moment of the creation of the great Soviet state. In this context your entire work, esteemed Comrade Shcherbitskiy, can be considered the work of a Soviet patriot, as well as the work of an ardent internationalist.

However, your multifaceted and highly responsible activities are also characterized by concrete, internationally important deeds. This applies above all to your active participation in the implementation of the CPSU's general policy aimed at the consolidation of the unity of the countries belonging to the socialist community, at strengthening of the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and of all progressive forces, a policy aimed at guaranteeing peace, security and cooperation among the peoples.

I cannot fail to note, dear Vladimir Vasiliyevich, that there is also a special, more restricted, so to say, Bulgarian aspect of your international activity. If today the comprehensive Bulgarian-Soviet relations are constantly and dynamically developing, if they are being expanded and intensified, if they have already reached the stage of a comprehensive drawing closer together between the two fraternal countries, this is to a great extent due to your energetic activity in expanding and intensifying the direct contacts and cooperation between the Ukrainian SSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The friendly relations between our two peoples are very intense, and they go back to the ancient Kievan Rus. However, they have never before been as rich and fruitful as they are today. It is sufficient to recall that for many years 10 Bulgarian okrugs have been linked to 10 oblasts of the Ukraine by friendly, close relations and by multifaceted cooperation.

Bulgarian-Ukrainian relations are an expression of the high level and maturity of mutual relations between the CPSU and the BCP, between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples. Your personal contribution to these historical achievements is undoubted and we highly appreciate it and are sincerely grateful to you.

Comrades, the world is now living through complicated days, days full of tension. The imperialist and reactionary circles are taking and have taken new actions aimed at bringing the world back to the times of "cold war" and are trying to lead the world to the verge of a third world war, and to the brink of nuclear disaster. The situation is alarming. At the same time, we must note with satisfaction that mankind has accomplished a great step forward toward peace and cooperation and that it not only refuses to go back, but is trying to pursue this path. A tremendous majority of states are actively participating together with us in the struggle for peace, states which are not connected with NATO. Not only the peoples themselves but also influential political and business circles inside the NATO bloc itself, including some of the ruling circles, are declaring themselves in favor of pursuing the policy of detente. Where will the development of international relations proceed to our contemporary world--will it advance toward peace, cooperation and progress, or toward war and disaster--this question depends to the greatest extent upon the balance of those forces, those which are standing behind peace and those who are standing behind war. We, the worldwide socialist system, headed by the Soviet Union, are the main strength and support of world peace and there is no doubt about that. The consolidation of the unity of fraternal countries, the expansion and intensification of cooperation among these countries in all sectors of life, the multiplication of their comprehensive power--this is our most distinguished national and international duty, our duty toward our own peoples, toward the socialist community, as well as toward all mankind.

Today the Soviet people are ready to meet their 26th CPSU Congress with worthy deeds, while the Bulgarian people are competing for the 12th BCP Congress and in its honor. There is no doubt that these highest forums of our parties, as well as the congresses of the other fraternal parties will adopt decisions likely to give new powerful impetus to the development along the path of socialism and communism of our united fraternal family. At the same time beyond doubt these congresses will confirm the foreign policy of our parties and countries, a policy which was once more brilliantly expressed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his Alma-Ata speech.

The Leninist foreign policy is meeting an ever increasing response throughout the world. The Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is increasingly imposing itself as a solution, which has no other sensible alternative today and even less tomorrow.

In greeting you as one of the leaders of the Soviet Union--the great state which bears the main burden and plays the chief role in the worldwide struggle for peace and progress, permit me, dear Comrade Shcherbitskiy, to most sincerely congratulate you and fraternally to greet you on the occasion of presenting you the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order, the highest award of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I take the liberty to wish you with all my heart good health and great new successes in your highly important work for the prosperity of the fraternal Soviet people, to the benefit of the indestructible and pure Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, for peace in the world and for the triumph of the glorious ideal of communism!

Congratulations!

NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU161528 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Sep (BTA)--Today the parliaments of Bulgaria and Nigeria established contacts.

The Nigerian parliamentary delegation which arrived here last night, was received this morning by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly.

The guests were made familiar with the structure and the functions of the Bulgarian Parliament and were informed of the country's socioeconomic development.

It was stressed at the talks that Bulgaro-Nigerian cooperation was developing well. The two parliaments' readiness to work even more fully for the utilization of the existing possibilities was also emphasized.

The leader of the Nigerian delegation Mr John Emeke, said that the Bulgarian experience in the development of agriculture was well known in Nigeria. "We hope that in our cooperation with you we shall be able to cope with the tasks of our agrarian reforms, to ensure the meeting of food demands on a self-supporting basis".

Today the guests had a meeting with the Bulgarian co-chairman of the Joint Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee, Mr Rumen Serbezov.

Tomorrow the ten-member Nigerian parliamentarian delegation departs on a tour across the country.

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH IRAQ BEGINS IN SOFIA

AU161909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] As we have already reported, the 12th session of the Bulgarian-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was attended by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq. They were briefed on the past work of the session's proceedings which has discussed issues connected with fulfillment of the agreements reached between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Saddam Husayn on (expanding) economic and scientific cooperation until 1983. The need of expanding the quantity of bilateral cooperation and of searching for new forms of cooperation was also stressed. Confidence was expressed that there were good prospects for a new stage in economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CYPRUS

AU160929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the AKEL Central Committee, a BCP Central Committee delegation left for Cyprus today. The delegation is headed by Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

LUKANOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL MATKALIEV

AU161916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry. During the talks, a positive assessment was given of the results achieved in the sphere of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAV OBSERVANCE OF BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU131535 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Sep 80 p 1, 8

[Report by BTA correspondents on celebration of the 9 September national holiday--the 36th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria--in the Soviet Union, Cuba, Romania, the CSSR, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Japan, Greece and Yugoslavia]

[Excerpt] During the first stage of the fatherland war, 16,451 sons and daughters of Bulgaria courageously gave their lives on Yugoslav territory. Proceeding in its victorious advance from December 1944 to May 1945, the First Bulgarian Army pursued side by side with the Soviet and Yugoslav brothers-in-arms the battles on the territories of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria. In the heroic battles of Srem and on the Drava, in Croatia and Slovenia thousands of Bulgarian soldiers and commanders of new socialist Bulgaria perished.

On the occasion of the 9 September holiday, the grateful descendants paid tribute to the memories of the sons of Bulgaria who perished in the war. In the surroundings of Nis a monument has been erected at the war heroes tomb near the so-called "ice wall." On this monument we read the following inscription: "To the soldiers of Bulgaria who perished in the struggle against the German fascists." Some 2,015 loyal Bulgarian sons and daughters are buried here. In their memory, Rayko Nikolov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Belgrade, and Maj Gen Nestor Borisov, the military, navy and air force attache laid a wreath at the Nis monument. The commemorating ceremony honoring the liberators of Nis who perished here was attended by Miroslav Milkovic, deputy president of the city assembly of Nis and other public figures.

The Bulgarian and Yugoslav flags were lowered at Vukovar where 1,027 Bulgarian soliders and commanders are buried and a monument has been erected to their memory. A wreath was also laid at this monument by a representative of the Bulgarian Embassy.

DEFENSE MINISTER ORDER OF THE DAY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU141615 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[Order of the day issued by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals and admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers, comrade workers, technicians, engineers and employees of military plants and administrative departments belonging to the People's Army, soldiers of the reserve:

This year our people and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are celebrating their glorious national holiday, 9 September, under circumstances of a great labor and political upsurge, stemming from the decision of the BCP Central Committee July plenum on convening the 12th BCP Congress.

The working people in our country, under their party's leadership, and with the decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army, rejected the oppression of capitalism and fascism 36 years ago and marked the beginning of their socialist construction. The years that have elapsed since have been years of peaceful and constructive creative labor, years of a rapid development of productive forces and of asserting the socialist way of life. These have been years of further improving the people's material and cultural standards and prosperity. Today our fatherland has become a flourishing socialist state. In the 13 centuries of existence our country has now reached the highest stage of its development in industry and agriculture, as well as in its educational and cultural standards. The international prestige of our state has also been consolidated.

Along with the people, closely united and rallied around the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army welcome the anniversary of freedom with new and even greater results in mastering combat skill. The workers collectives in military plants and the engineering troops are successfully implementing and overfulfilling their plans. The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are contributing to the consolidation of our country's defensive power and to the socialist community. They are always ready, together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, headed by the invincible Soviet Army, to fulfill their patriotic and international duties.

These achievements are the results of the heroic efforts by our people and by the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army under the wise leadership of the BCP, they are the results of the invigorating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The recent meeting in the Crimea held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, has again contributed to the further intensification of comprehensive cooperation between our country and the great Soviet Union, as well as the Soviet Army--our liberator. Inspired by the successes achieved in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-year Plan period, the Bulgarian soldiers and the Bulgarian people are expanding socialist competition on a mass scale and are transforming the party slogan: "Not even one collective should lag behind in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan" into heroic working and combat training deeds, so that they may worthily welcome the 12th BCP Congress.

The working people and the Bulgarian soldiers are supporting the clear, principled and consistent policy of the party and government aimed at preserving peace throughout the world and in the Balkans. Our people resolutely and angrily denounce the policy and the actions of the imperialist forces, headed by the United States and NATO, actions aimed at the exacerbation of international tension and at overt preparations for a new war. These forces, which are hostile to peace, are intensifying the armaments race, increasing military expenditures, fanning military conflicts in various parts of the world and organizing widespread slanderous activity against the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In alliance with the most reactionary forces in the world, the present Chinese leadership is conducting a struggle against detente in international relations, against the socialist states and the communist movement. The United States, NATO and the Chinese hegemonists have recently been devoting increased attention to the Balkans, trying to provoke distrust among the Balkan peoples, to sow eminity among them and to set them in opposition to the Soviet Union.

Correctly evaluating the tense international situation, our people and their soldiers are profoundly aware of the necessity for constant vigilance and high combat readiness. They are constantly working to maintain this vigilance and combat readiness on a modern level.

Comrades, soldiers and commanders, military workers and employees, soldiers of the reserve:

I congratulate you most sincerely on the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in our country and I wish you health, personal happiness and even greater successes in combat and political training. I urge you to further expand socialist competition, to perfect the organization of military work, to consolidate military discipline, so that you may welcome the 12th BCP Congress and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state with great achievements in mastering combat skill and in increasing the combat readiness of the troops.

I issue the following order on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of socialist revolution and its celebration:

On 9 September 1980, 20 artillery salvos are to be fired and festive fireworks are to take place in the capital of our country--Sofia--as well as in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna.

Long live, throughout the centuries, the cause of 9 September socialist revolution!

Long live the BCP, the organizer and source of inspiration of all our victories and achievements!

Glory to the great Soviet Union and its invincible army!

Long live our beloved motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

KUBADINSKI DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING SOFIA PEACE FORUM

AU161053 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 80 pp 1,5

[Atanas Atanasov, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial staff, interview of Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace, in connection with the 23 September opening of this forum in Sofia--"A Forum of Great Hopes"]

[Text] Question: What stage has preparatory work for this major international forum reached?

Answer: For months on end the press, television and radio have regularly reported on preparatory work for this large initiative of the WPC, which became popular under the name of the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace. It is already known that representatives of about 130 countries from all over the world will come to Sofia. In addition to its plenary sessions, discussions in the parliament on disarmament will also take place at three other forums, nine problems commissions, at "round table" sessions, symposiums and so forth, and almost 2,000 delegates and guests are expected to attend. Along with representatives of the national movements and international organizations for peace, some authoritative political, public and cultural figures representing various political parties, trade and creative unions, youth, women and religious organizations and also national liberation movements and others are expected to participate in this parliament. One can confidently assert that a distinctive meeting--in its composition and representation--of the world democratic and peace-loving public will be held in Sofia from 23 to 27 September.

Question: In one of his recent statements Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman, emphasized that this initiative would be the most significant development in the history of the international peace movement.

Answer: This is without question, particularly taking into account that the organizational preparatory work for this parliament in Sofia was accompanied by various actions and attempts aiming at hindering the process of detente and continuing the arms race--all having very harmful consequences for the world. The powerful positive response of the world public to convene this parliament is a natural expression of the people's concern about the destiny of peace as well as their desire to strengthen the further deepening of positive trends in international development. On the other hand, this is a decisive demonstration against the adventures of the imperialistic and militaristic circles of the United States and their NATO partners, who are to be blamed for the clouds of political and military tension accumulating in the international sky.

Under the conditions of an exacerbated and, in certain regions even dangerous political situation, the WPC initiative and the mass actions in favor of peace are of great importance. This is a repeated confirmation of the increasing role of the people's masses in international life and also of the unification of the democratic forces in the struggle against war as well as for peace and social progress.

Question: What is, in your opinion, the specific character of the present actions of the peace-loving peoples and also of the international dialogue that will take place in Sofia?

Answer: The answer can be found in the slogans under which the stated actions are being organized. In Western Europe for example these slogans are: "No" to the new U.S. missiles; "Yes" to the East-West dialogue; "No" to the neutron bomb and arms race; "Yes" to the military and strategic balance and to disarmament; "No" to the threats of nuclear-missile war; "Yes" to cooperation among the various countries and peoples.

These are the issues that will dominate the agenda of the upcoming parliament. They are included on the agenda as topical and urgent problems of the present time because of the aggressive policy of the imperialistic countries and of the Chinese leaders, who are joining them and who do not stop short of anything to hinder the process of detente and push mankind into a second "cold war."

Question: Considering the deep sense of the quoted slogans, we find they have great similarity to the basic stipulations of the declaration adopted by the May conference of the Warsaw Pact member countries Political Consultative Committee.

Answer: This is because the new document of this defensive union of the countries of the fraternal socialist community is a widely acceptable political program for the vitally important problems of today. It is not accidental at all that the main principled stipulations of the declaration are accepted by realistically thinking politicians and statesmen in the Western countries. To a great extent these stipulations give meaning and impetus to the actions of the world peace movement.

Question: It is obvious that the strategists of imperialistic propaganda are not apathetic toward such phenomena. How do they react in this concrete case, especially when this refers to manifestations which confront the policy they follow?

Answer: Generally speaking, they react with the appropriate "strategy." Along with traditional methods from the arsenal of imperialistic propaganda, "criticism" of the so-called "policy of blocs" has appeared whose core is the thesis of "equal distance" of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This refers to the latest trick of the bourgeois ideologists, who want to put the two military-political groups on the same scale by ignoring their diametrically contradictory class essence and their basically different aims and meaning in their practical activity. These are attempts to "equally divide" responsibility for negative phenomena in international life between NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the purpose of weakening criticism of NATO while belittling the role of real socialism in safeguarding and consolidating peace, and thus slackening the potential of the world peace-loving movement.

Such demagogic methods continue to kindle the false myth of a certain "Soviet threat." The goal remains the same: to conceal or justify the aggressive militaristic actions of the United States and its partners, to distort the policy of the countries of real socialism, and to create disunity and confusion among the democratic and peace-loving countries.

Question: What in this respect is the role of the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace?

Answer: The experience of history teaches that peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, one bright embodiment of which is detente, cannot be consolidated automatically by itself alone but can achieve this in a constant struggle against the forces of aggression and war. As a representative forum of the international peace-loving public, the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace in Sofia will actually contribute in this respect and will consider the entire complex of political, social and military problems on which depend averting the danger of a nuclear war, resumption of the successful course of the disarmament talks, and also broad peaceful cooperation among different countries and peoples.

Question: To which of these problems will the greatest attention be devoted?

Answer: Each problem which is expected to be discussed has an individual meaning. If, however, we have to point out the most topical problem, we must then recall Leonid Brezhnev's thought stated in his recent speech in Alma-Ata, that there is no more important task now than the task of not allowing an imperialistic policy from a position of strength to replace detente and not allowing the flywheel in the arms race policy to gather any further and dangerous speed. There is no doubt that in the upcoming broad and open discussions in the parliament of peace, the delegates of dozens of countries, regardless of their different political, religious and other diverse convictions, will manifest unanimity on the issue of who is to be blamed for exacerbating the international situation, whence comes actually the danger of a new war--a war that would mean a nuclear disaster for mankind--and what is the road toward safeguarding and strengthening the common asset and invaluable aspiration and of the peoples--the peace. It is ceratin that a majority of them will call forth the conclusions and proposals of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries. The command to frustrate the provocations of the warmongers and to continue the international dialogue that was crowned with the Helsinki Final Act will quite frequently be repeated in various languages and from various standpoints: This brings the people closer to each other, undermines any prerequisites for a confrontation, and expands possibilities for international cooperation in all spheres of life.

Question: Comrade Kubadinski, how can one assess the fact that Sofia has been chosen to be host of this particularly important meeting of the peace-loving forces?

Answer: This undoubtedly is recognition of the consistent, active, peace-loving policy of our party and government. At the 29 July 1980 BCP Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "We are against the war, we are for peace, we are for detente, we are for a dynamic Balkan cooperation and good neighborliness. The world peace-loving forces are powerful, they can avert war, they can defend peace, and they can protect detente."

The obligation which the People's Republic of Bulgaria has assumed--to render full cooperation in organizing and preparing the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace--is a further manifestation of this policy. Our entire public welcomes with a wholehearted approval the fact that our capital will be host to this large meeting. We can say that enormous preparatory work has been performed to insure the necessary conditions for businesslike and fruitful work of the parliament. In addition, the delegates and guests will have an opportunity to meet the working people in the towns and villages and to closely study the successes of our socialist building.

The traditional and cordial "welcome" with which the Bulgarian people will meet the participants in the parliament is backed by confidence and optimism. The Sofia dialogue and the documents which it will sign undoubtedly will contribute to the struggle for safeguarding and strengthening peace and to further expanding and deepening detente and friendship and cooperation among the various countries and peoples.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR STOYANOV SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Comments on Employee Activities

AU111850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] On the occasion of tomorrow's holiday of the Ministry of Interior organs a press conference was held in Sofia today, which was opened and chaired by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union.

Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of interior, delivered a speech on the activities of the Ministry of Interior employees, on their noble and courageous work.

[Begin Stoyanov recording] Under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, the contents and character of the social functions and activities of the Ministry of Interior were strengthened, intensified and further developed. Thanks to party leadership and control over ministry organs relations with the working people have been consolidated. The social basis and social principles of our work were expanded. Socialist laws are being strictly and unswervingly observed. The personnel of the Ministry of Interior is united and closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee. The leadership of the ministry and its departments, the party and Komsomol organs and organizations, all employees of the ministry are selflessly and creatively working to implement the April plenum line of policy operations, prosecution, and preventive work, as well as in the administrative activities of the ministry. The political approach in the comprehensive activities of the Ministry of Interior organs is being applied with increasing efficiency and thoroughness." [end recording]

Comments on Imperialist Propaganda

AU111544 Sofia BTA in English 1444 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Sep (BTA)--"Imperialism's massive and ferocious ideological assault against Bulgaria and the Communist Party of Bulgaria is definitely on the upgrade", says Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, the Bulgarian minister of internal affairs.

He said before representatives of the press, the radio and the television, that the military-adventuresome policy pursued by the United States and their NATO allies, has led up to the intensification, the modernization and the deepening of the subversive and diversion activity against the socialist community.

Mr Stoyanov said that the aim of the imperialist states was to set up "a legal opposition" in the socialist countries.

"The intelligence, propaganda and other subversive imperialist agencies are making utmost efforts at instigating and stimulating underground processes in our society, at discrediting the Bulgarian Communist Party and at inculcating feelings of nationalism and anti-Sovietism, at weakening the state and social system in Bulgaria" said the minister of internal affairs.

He went on to say that so far the existence of more than 90 centres, organizations and institutes working against Bulgaria and the other socialist countries have been established. "Sustained and persistent are also the efforts of the religious centres of "underground evangelism", "Salvonic religious mission", etc., at instigating the faithful into becoming a political opposition against the party and the popular power," Mr Stoyanov adds.

Speaking about the anti-Soviet singleness of purpose of the broadcasts of "Free Europe" he said that since last year the trend at stressing the moral and ethical aspect of the "damage" inflicted by the Bulgarian Communist Party in the sphere of the economy, education, literature and the arts, has been tangibly intensified.

"In the second trimester of 1980 anti-Sovietism was the subject of 64 percent of the broadcasts of "The Voice of America", 51 percent in the broadcasts of the B.B.C. and 236 percent of the broadcasts of "Deutsche Welle". In the first trimester of this year 1620 titles and 2260 copies of subversive literature have been mailed to Bulgaria from the capitalist countries, Albania and China. The number of the books with anticommunist, anti-Soviet and anti-Bulgarian contents coming from the United States, too, has risen, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov said. He added that in the month of February alone, 13,997 pieces of hostile propaganda material has been received here from abroad and that in February and March alone, 5,501 envelopes with religious literature have been received from Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark.

Dwelling on the situation in the country, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov noted that a trend has been observed here at lessening the number of crimes. "Alien to us are the terrorism and the organized criminality" he said.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN HANOI--At the invitation of the Vietnamese scientific center and of the Committee for Research and Utilization of Outer Space, a delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for Research and Utilization of Outer Space led by Prof Dr Kiril Serafimov, chairman of the committee, has arrived in Hanoi. Col Engineer Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian Cosmonaut, is also included in the delegation. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Sep 80 AU]

YOUTH PROTOCOL WITH LAOS--Georgi Danev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and [name indistinct], first secretary of the National Constituent Committee of the National Revolutionary Union of Laos' Youth, signed a cooperation protocol between the two organizations for 1980-82. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Sep 80 AU]

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--Sofia, 13 September (BTA)--Secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU) Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received here today a group of Japanese parliamentarians visiting Bulgaria, led by the prominent political figure of the Japanese Peasant Union Federation (Tamiyuki Takada). Talks were held on the further expanding of ties between the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and the Japanese Peasant Union Federation, which contribute to the consolidation of cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan. [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 13 Sep 80 AU]

DELEGATION TO LIBYA--Sofia, 14 September (BTA)--A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Kiril Zarev left on a business visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 14 Sep 80 AU]

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES APPROVE TREATY WITH USSR, REGISTRATION LAW

LD161034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Deputies of the defense and security committees of the Federal Assembly met at a joint session in Prague today and discussed a government bill which submits for approval by the Federal Assembly a Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty on preventing dual nationality. The treaty was signed in Moscow on 6 June and the members of the defense and security committees of parliament stated their full approval in a resolution passed today.

The committees then dealt with a government bill on the provisions of a law on the registration of the abode of citizens, which is to play a significant role in recording the undesirable presence of criminal elements as well as with regard to the socioeconomic requirements of the state.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES NEW PRC PREMIER

AU151457 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to China"]

[Text] Prague, 12 September (CTK)--CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council, on the occasion of his appointment to the post.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED IN PRAGUE

LD161636 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 16 Sep (CETEKA)--The 22nd session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese commission for scientific and technical cooperation ended here Tuesday by signing a protocol.

On the Czechoslovak side the protocol was signed by Deputy Minister for Technological Development and Investments Antonin Mrazek; on the Chinese side by Deputy Minister of Light Industry Yu Jianting.

The Chinese delegation was received by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU141703 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Bulgaria"]

[Text] Prague, 8 September (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the National Day--the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we are sending to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all fraternal Bulgarian people warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR as well as on our own behalf.

The Czechoslovak working people are sincerely delighted with the significant results achieved since the victory of the socialist revolution by the fraternal Bulgarian people in the construction of a socialist society in their fatherland. We follow with interest the active endeavors of the Bulgarian working people to successfully implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural life. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, as a firm link among the countries of the socialist community, by its principled peaceful foreign policy actively contributes to the activity of the Warsaw Pact, to deepening of comprehensive cooperation in CEMA, to the joint struggle to strengthen peace and relaxation of international tension.

We highly value the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation which are successfully developing between our communist parties, states and the people of our two countries. We are convinced that these relations, which are based on a consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on a firm and unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, will continue to successfully develop to the benefit of the working people of our two countries, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism and security of nations.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all Bulgarian people many further significant successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society in your fatherland.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Central Trade Union Council have sent congratulatory telegrams to their counterparts in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH VISITING ARGENTINE SECRETARY

LD162142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Daniel Brunella, energy secretary of the Republic of Argentina.

Both representatives praised the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Argentina, which is reflected in the growth in foreign trade and in other spheres of mutual cooperation. It was emphasized at the same time that Czechoslovak industry could continue to contribute significantly to the industrialization of Argentina, above all in the implementation of the long term programs of electrification of the country.

WORK, NOT LOANS FROM CAPITALISTS IMPROVE STANDARDS

AU121423 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Only From the Results of Work"]

[Excerpts] The understanding of economic and social problems, the knowledge of their mutual connections and the realization of what the society can or cannot do is of great significance in shaping a conscious attitude toward work and the socialist society. Incorrect opinions along with unrealistic pretensions are frequently born from ignorance for which certain people often are to be blamed themselves, since they make scant use of the opportunity to get to know things and to become familiar with them.

Every sensible person knows that in his household he can plan only what he can afford; that in making purchases he must decide what comes first and what later; and what is more important, and what may or must wait. All this provided, of course, that he does not want to get in debt--but even debts must be paid. Nobody is given anything for nothing, not even a society. True, even we have irresponsible citizens who borrow and then do not return, who do not pay their rent but start shouting when we take it from them according to law.

A society with a prudent housekeeper has the same problems as an individual; it must also weigh matters, make decisions, plan and think not only of today, but also of tomorrow. But its responsibility is far greater and its decisionmaking far more serious, because the consequences concern the work and life of the entire society, of all people.

It is good that the number of people are increasing who understand the all-social priorities; that people realize what, for instance, it means for the development of our national economy to ensure the fuel and power base or a harvest without losses; and what effectiveness, thrift and good quality of all work mean for the entire society. The awareness that what is worthwhile for the society is also worthwhile for the individual is stimulating the initiative of the masses.

Our Communist Party's sober and realistic economic and social policy is finding understanding among the working people. They appreciate the fact that the party is frankly speaking about problems, that it does not conceal the difficulties we are grappling with, and that it does not resort to diverse pleasing slogans and unfeasible promises. We have learned from the past and drawn certain conclusions. A wish truly cannot be presented as a fact; on the basis of subjective notions and decisions it is impossible to run ahead of development and build unrealistic plans. After April 1969 the party leadership resolutely rejected this kind of path. It reverted to the principled policy of it always being necessary to say plainly "yes" and, if necessary, also "no" to solutions of various social and economic problems.

The more mature a society, the greater demands it has. This is not an unnatural phenomenon. But it must be as natural for the people who want more to also give more. They must perfect their work, see to its good quality, act economically and effectively, make use of scientific and technical knowledge and raise their labor productivity on this basis.

It is lastingly valid that we live only as we work. There will always exist a mutual correlation between what the society produces and what it consumes. In other words: It can distribute only what it produces.

There is no other path toward ensuring living standards. Such is our experience. We can well remember how the rightwingers wanted to "solve" our difficulties in the crisis-ridden years by loans from capitalist countries. It is clear that their "theories" were motivated politically. They knew very well that the loans granted by capitalist countries are almost never free of political conditions, that excessive indebtedness to capitalist partners brings with it the danger of dependence. At that time we could do without politically motivated credits from the capitalist countries. Even without them we have succeeded in developing our national economy.

In the same way that a goods exchange exists, compensations and different kinds of loans also exist. We, too, are granting them; we, too, are taking them. But in politics we have always proceeded, as we are doing now and will also do in the future, according to the conditions set and according to how far they go. We must always think of the future.

Letters received by the editorial office, discussions at meetings and talks with working people all express, like a red line, the thought that we neither can nor want to live beyond our means. But what we want, what each of us strives to achieve through his own work, is the fulfillment of the common plans leading to the advancement of economy, and thus also to ensuring living standards.

RUDE PRAVO SUPPORTS PARTY POLICY IN ANNIVERSARY LETTER

AU161510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Letter by the RUDE PRAVO editorial office to the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

On the 60th anniversary of the founding of RUDE PRAVO we sincerely want to give thanks for the attention which the party's Central Committee, its Presidium and Secretariat and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, personally are systematically devoting to RUDE PRAVO, its ideological and political work, its editorial staff and to the material-technical base of the party press.

We have received the words of appreciation addressed to RUDE PRAVO, both at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session this March and today, in the speech by Comrade Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, primarily as a commitment for our present and future work.

On the occasion of the RUDE PRAVO's anniversary we are pondering its traditions inspired by Lenin's PRAVDA and inculcated in our revolutionary and socialist journalism by Klement Gottwald. We are pondering the legacy which is linked directly with the generations of Bohumir Smeral, Jan Sverma, Julius Fucik, Ladislav Novomesky, Vojtech Dolejsi and other revolutionary journalists. This legacy for us reads: to be always in the service of the party and the people, in the service of socialism and peace.

We view RUDE PRAVO's great responsibility in the present struggles of the party and socialist society in its mission to convey daily to communists and the broad masses of the people the party policy, explain its plans and win them over to its implementation.

The demands on the level of our party Central Committee's press organ, on its ideological, political and social effectiveness and on the principled, partisan, convincing, attractive, clear and profound nature of its arguments are objectively growing, just as are the demands on all sectors of our party, social and economic life. We want to honorably fulfill these tasks as well as all other new tasks which the party's 16th congress lay down for us.

In the presence of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, we assure the Central Committee of our party and the party as a whole that RUDE PRAVO's editorial collective is and will always be its reliable mainstay in implementing party policy, in the struggle for the further prosperity of our socialist society.

With comradely greetings,

Prague, 12 September 1980

[Signed] Employees of the RUDE PRAVO Editorial Office

INTENSIFIED PARTY WORK AGAINST NONSOCIALIST VESTIGES URGED

AU150705 Bratisla a PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "With a Communist Approach"]

[Excerpts] The party knows no relaxation in the management of our socialist society. Every day it concentrates the efforts of millions of diligent hands and thinking minds on the enhancement of the results of human activity so that the working man's living standards will improve. There are, however, periods in which the heartbeat of party life accelerates and the intensity of political, management and ideological influence increases. We began such a period only recently, in preparations for the exchange of party membership cards, a period which still continues.

This was a good political preparation for the precongress period. The party bodies, organizations, communists and working people showed by their attitudes that they are prepared to step up in their daily work the efforts to implement the party's policy.

The party has drawn yet more closely together and became more coordinated. It has unified itself on a higher level both organizationally, ideologically and internationally as well as in its activities.

After the conclusion of the party card exchange, party organizations and groups as well as individaul communists in working collectives did not succumb to self-complacency; they are raising the standards of management, political-organizational and educational activities; imrpoving the standards of intraparty life; and consolidating and deepening the ties with the people as the basic prerequisite for an all-round advance of the socialist society. However, it seems desirable to make the influence on man's consciousness more specific, to help man orient himself toward daily problems and events and to support those people who reflect the all social tasks in their own work and who actively participate in the accomplishement of these tasks. The explanation of the causes of existing shortcomings and the determination of starting points for their elimination does not stand in the last place, either.

But we must also not forget that our socialist society is still young, that the signs of the old society, the petit bourgeois vestiges, traditions and old psychology still exist. Three decades is too short a time for the new society to completely rid itself of the elements of old management. Its characteristic feature is the deepening socialist nature of the classes, strata and social groups and the rapprochement between the worker class, the cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia that determines the main direction the society's structure takes. However, we also have members of former exploiter classes. Many people continue living among us whom the worker class had deprived of their class achievements and privileges during the process of socialist construction and who are still pining for them--and not only nostalgically. Some of them are still direct bearers of nonsocialist opinions which they also introduce among certain other strata of the population. People also live among us who had not been affected by the class changes, but who would like to sponge on the results of the common work. Their number is limited, but their influence on their environment and on their own children must not be overlooked. They are spreading dissatisfaction and conserving the mycelium of the malignant tumour of petit bourgeois morale on the healthy socialist organism. As stressed by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, it is these forces that imperialism is striving to organize in a kind of "political opposition" under the slogan of "protecting human rights," thus interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

They welcome everybody who is willing to sell his honor and his fatherland for a piece of Judas silver. "The protection of socialist order and our laws is in keeping with the will and wish of the people. We will permit nobody to disrupt socialism. We are bound to do this by our duty and by historical experience," Comrade Vasil Bilak said at the above-mentioned 15th session of our party's Central Committee.

Since the exchange of CPCZ membership cards, which we may regard as the beginning of pre-congress activity, the party organizations have been devoting greater attention to ensuring the party line. We do not understand this as some kind of isolated exertion of will, but as a qualitatively higher level of party work, which the organizations had succeeded in achieving and which they will follow up on, because all the positive things we have achieved must be developed further and the various shortcomings which we may stumble against must be patiently and perseveringly eliminated both in the national economy and in the education of the people.

COMMENTATOR REAFFIRMS IDEOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF LITERATURE, ART

AU121425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Jiri Hajek article: "Literature and Ideology; On the Conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Excerpts] In the report submitted by Comrade Vasil Bilak, the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session set maximum emphasis on the ideological function of literature and art. Those seeking sensations rather than enlightment in party documents could ironically remark that this is nothing new after all, and it is not new: The emphasis on art's ideological role in the intellectual, ethical and esthetic shaping of socialist man is one of the basic and lasting principles of the party's cultural policy, a policy that regards art, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, as an important active component of the social process. With the culmination of the critical period toward the end of the 1960's, the party leadership of that time ceased to apply in the cultural chapter of its so-called action program all and any criteria of ideological appraisal both to literature and art and proclaimed "equal rights" for all trends and tendencies, thus proving one of the most convincing proofs that it had parted ways with Marxism-Leninism and relinquished the socialist concept of culture. The ideological viewpoint is thus as old as the party's cultural policy, although the aspects coming to the fore in different historical situations differ.

Moreover, in certain periods it becomes more difficult to implement these viewpoints, because the ideological function of art is incorrectly and dogmatically identified with functions of other spheres of ideology. Almost a quarter of a century ago it was recognized as incorrect and erroneous to narrow down the ideological function of art to a kind of "vivid" agitation and propaganda of the immediate tasks of everyday party policy; this undoubtedly hampered the vital development of socialist art at the beginning of the 1950's. But to this very day our adversaries have been identifying these dogmatic errors with the ideological function of art in general, turning the very idea of ideology into a kind of bogey which they use in their endeavor to cast doubt on the path of socialist art and to disorient the artists professing allegiance to its aims.

Throughout the 1970's we refrained from fighting the ideological destruction in the cultural-political and theoretical sphere from the second half of the 1960's by any kind of return to the simplified ideas on the substance of art's ideological nature, ideas that prevailed in our country toward the end of the 1940's and at the beginning of the 1950's.

But neither our cultural nor the present Marxist art science sees the ideological nature of literature and art in the fact that a writer or artist copes directly with topical sociopolitical problems. The party presidium's report, submitted at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, expresses appreciation for the fact that our literature increasingly continues to lean toward the life of the working people of today and that its best works are beginning to reflect the various facets of our present. Despite this positive trend, we nevertheless cannot yet say that the central sociopolitical problems of our times in particular hold the place they should occupy in the books about our present.

Socialist literature and art primarily subject to negative criticism all the pseudovalues of the bourgeois way of life, especially those that also penetrate in some way or other into our own society, such as the consumer approach to life. Our latest literature, such as Soviet literature and that of the GDR and other countries, devotes considerable attention--which is part of its significant ideological aspects--to this negative criticism of false petit bourgeois ideals in life.

However, together with its rejection of these false and deceptive values, socialist literature and its entire method of picturing reality proves right everything in our life that is in keeping with the ideals of socialist humanism, that corresponds to human nature as such and makes man richer and more cultured. Also far distant are the times when tendencies prevailed in our literature to describe our development as a kind of "automatic progress" and to weaken or deny the entire complicated, difficult and tragic nature of human life. However, even the gravest tragedy is, for socialist literature, in a way a confirmation of the enormous value of life and not, as for some decadent tendencies in the bourgeois literature and drama of today, a proof of the lack of sense in life, of the unchangeable absurdity of the human existence and of man's helplessness and orphan existence.

Instead of concealing its ideological nature, socialist art openly proclaims its allegiance to the principles of communist party-mindedness, through which it becomes an active component of the revolutionary processes taking place in the present world.

The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session showed with the utmost urgency to our entire artistic and theoretical front that it will be necessary to place particularly high demands on the ideological activity of our literature and art even in the none-too-simple period, in connection with the complications of international developments, that our society is now entering.

SUPPORT URGED FOR 'SOCIALIST COMMITMENT' OF LITERATURE

AU141727 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 80 p 5

["(DA)"-signed commentary in the column "Culture": "We Must Not Forget; A Bit of Reflection"]

[Text] We know very well how much the cultural and art front was affected by the political and social crisis toward the end of the 1960's. The destructive and counter-revolutionary endeavors of our revisionists, opportunists and foreign enemies, wrapped up in nationalist slogans, and the calls for alleged universality, based on decadent bourgeois art trends, caused much damage in all fields of the creative spiritual sphere and were also manifested in the way of thinking of certain individuals. The "lessons" adopted by the party in December 1970 aided the differentiation process. The principled and purposeful socialist cultural policy united the majority of our artists and cultural workers on the principles of the Communist Party's policy. But we must not be deluded.

The enemies of socialism are trying, more and more intensely, to disrupt the unity of the socialist countries and to ideologically corrode the cultural front as well. This is why even today we cannot forget the conclusions drawn from the "lessons." Time and again voices are heard which primarily mark out works that are emphatically unpolitical, voices striving to push through and to present as examples those creators who concentrate their attention on form alone and who disregard the content of their work. In recalling the "lessons" we are also thinking of the conclusions of the party's 14th and 15th congresses and of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, which adopted resolutions concentrating attention on works with a socialist commitment; the resolutions plainly state that decisive support is to be given to authors and stage workers who create works based on the principles of socialist realism.

POWER MINISTER GIVES INTERVIEW ON ENERGY PROBLEMS, PLANS

AU161151 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Jan Kratky interview with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power: "Balance Sheets and Plans"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade minister, what are the special aspects of this year's celebrations of "Miners and Power Industry Workers'" Day?

[Answer] In the past we have always used "Miners and Power Industry Workers'" Day for developing purposefully on a mass scale the work initiative and creative activity of the workers' and technical-economic collectives, and for thinking through the development plans of economic production units and enterprises. This year, such a sound, informal attitude is twice as important. After a number of very successful years, we are approaching our holiday with a shortfall in the fulfillment of extraction tasks in the coal industry--caused primarily by the shortfall in the North Bohemian brown coal basin--an overall shortfall which today exceeds 1.3 million tons of brown coal. Despite the fact that the remaining coal basins are fulfilling or exceeding their planned tasks--though only with considerable difficulties and due to extraordinary measures--they have not succeeded in eliminating such a large shortfall.

Despite the failure to fulfill extraction tasks in our largest developing brown coal basin [North Bohemia], the overall balance sheet for the miners' past year is certainly not negative. Last year, planned tasks for coal extraction were exceeded by 440,218 tons, which constitutes a fulfillment of 100.4 percent, despite extreme climate conditions during the first quarter of the year.

The Prievidza coal and lignite mines, which were 213,000 tons short, are in the only coal basin that did not fulfill the planned extraction tasks last year. I have to note, however, that the fulfillment of the planned tasks was attained at the cost of a great amount of overtime. More than 3.5 million tons, which is almost 3 percent of the annual output, were extracted during extra workdays.

In this context, I would like to emphasize particularly the results achieved by our miners in the final quarter of last year, which made it possible to supply industry and the population with coal before the onset of winter. We achieved the largest ever reserves for the dumps of the decisive electric powerplants--3.2 million tons. To be prepared for the forthcoming winter, we have set an even higher goal: to reach by 30 September 1980 reserves of 3.4-3.8 million tons of brown coal and 1.1-1.3 million tons of bituminous coal. Developments indicate that despite the shortfall in the North Bohemia brown coal basin, the set goal will be reached.

The stage reached in the removal of the overburden--the plan is being fulfilled only 90.3 percent--causes us much concern. The test operation of the TC-3 technological unit was unsatisfactory, with a plan fulfillment of only 51.4 percent. The shortfall in the removal of the overburden thus caused was 6,179,000 cubic meters.

The steady deterioration of geological conditions in all our mines causes ever new and increasingly exacting problems and requirements in exploration, preparation and exploitation of coal deposits. Assessments of the results of geological surveys indicate that the situation will be no different in the future. Very often we do not have at our disposal the technological means necessary to be able to adequately resist these geological influences. The consequence is markedly growing demand by the production process on investment and the economy.

Nevertheless, some grave reasons making a smooth and balanced fulfillment of production tasks difficult also lie in the effectiveness and style of our managerial work, technical preparation, organization and the training and guidance of people. We still come across views casting doubt on the realistic nature of the annual plans, and the tendency to adjust the plans during the year both in volume and quality indexes. The output and concentration [koncentracni] parameters are declining without justification, and with analogous machinery in comparable conditions we are achieving greatly varied production and economic effects. The daily extraction schedules, which are in fact the work collectives' state plan, enjoy little respect among some lower-level organizations. Their frequent nonfulfillment during working days leads to a further increase of overtime work. A number of enterprises failed to comply with the principles governing production in the summer months, especially as far as the quality and preparedness of the working faces and coping with the increased numbers of absent workers are concerned.

[Question] So far you have spoken mainly about the coal industry. What is the situation in the power and gas industry sectors, from the viewpoint of the overall balance sheet for the mining year?

[Answer] As far as the electricity system is concerned, it has been our goal to maintain a balance between resources and consumption. We have succeeded in that. It was not necessary to reintroduce the restriction on large consumers' consumption during peak hours. The introduction of daylight saving time has made a pronounced contribution to electricity conservation, with a proven conservation of 180 million kwh and a reduction of the electricity network burden during peak consumption hours by up to 400 mw. A number of measures adopted and implemented have had a positive impact on the overall annual electricity consumption, which in 1979 was 1.1 percent lower than the year before. This represents a value of 843 gigawatt hours. The nonfulfillment of the planned consumption index was not caused by a shortage of electric power. The production tasks in the gas industry are being fulfilled in accordance with the national economy's needs. In view of the lower demand for heating oil, it was necessary to rearrange the plans for city gas production and natural gas extraction. In the summer of 1979, 1.14 billion cubic meters of natural gas were stored in the subterranean reservoirs. Good prerequisites were thus created for smooth supplies of gas for heat in the winter months. This year, too, the supply of gas continues in keeping with the consumers' needs, free of any restrictive measures. We expect that by the end of the third quarter, we will have 1.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas stored in subterranean reservoirs, which will be about 400 million cubic meters more than at the same time last year.

[Question] The balance sheet for last year's results is tied in with the first view of the fuel and power sector's overall results in the period of the sixth 5-year plan. What does the reality look like when seen against the background of the directive laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress?

[Answer] I will present only a little data in answering this question. The 5-year plan charged us with the task of extracting 609 million tons of coal, including additional tasks. The reality will exceed the plan by about 1 million tons. However, the task of preparing facilities for the extraction of 98.5 million tons of brown coal in 1980 is not being fulfilled. Production will not exceed 95 million tons this year.

The development of power industry installations is taking place in harmony with the directive set by the congress. We have already reached an output of 4,407 mw from electric and thermal powerplants. Arrears stemming from the period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan account for 420 mw of this amount. Particular appreciation must be expressed for the completion of the two 440 mw sections of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, which is a result of exemplary Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in this sphere.

In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the gas industry has been a stabilizing factor in our country's fuel-power complex, mainly due to the dynamic development of natural gas imports from the Soviet Union. These imports have increased 2.5 fold in comparison with 1975. Having already increased the transit capacity of the gas pipeline network to 37 billion cubic meters a year, we are now creating prerequisites for a further increase to 53 billion cubic meters. It thus follows from what I have said that the decisive tasks laid down in the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress for the power and fuels sector will be fulfilled.

[Question] The dynamic development of capital investment construction in your sector will undoubtedly continue in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The concepts that have been adopted must be continuously updated according to new external and internal conditions. What would you like to stress in this context?

[Answer] The profound attention and care devoted by the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist state to ensuring enough fuel and power is also reflected in the directive for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is envisaged that in the next 5-year plan, the sector will spend more than Kcs 100 billion on investment projects.

Not withstanding the planned high conservation of energy, it will be necessary in the 1981-1985 period to ensure a further increase in domestic consumption of primary power resources by 10 to 11 million tons of standard fuel. The overwhelming part of this increase must be covered by domestic resources. While in the sixth 5-Year Plan increased crude oil and natural gas imports accounted for 80 percent of the overall increase of 13 million tons of standard fuel, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan this share will be only 24 percent.

The increase in brown coal extraction will be the most exacting task confronting us. The years 1981-1983, when the new Prunerov II and Melnik III steam powerplants with an annual consumption of 7 to 8 million tons of brown coal will go into operation, will require particular attention. The North Bohemian brown coal basin will be playing the decisive role in this respect.

The additional increase of electricity consumption in the Seventh 5-Year Plan amounting to 15 billion kwh, is to be ensured through the expansion of electric power resources. We are to put into operation 3,500 to 4,000 mw of new powerplant output.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, 83 percent of the total increase in electricity production will be covered by nuclear power. For this reason we regard the construction and operation of nuclear powerplants as tasks of extraordinary social importance. However, without effective Soviet assistance we would not be able to carry out this grand program.

NEW OIL DEPOSIT FOUND IN SLOVAKIA

WA161500 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Bratislava--The oil drilling brigade led by E. Sovik recently hit a relatively rich oil well near the village of Gajary. Experts estimate that the daily output from the new deposit can amount to 30 tons of oil. Since geological exploration has not yet been completed in this area, discovery of another oil deposit can be expected because rather extensive natural gas deposits exist near the villages of Zavod and Borske, as well as a small oil bearing flow near the village of Dubrava.

BRIEFS

NEW VENEZUELAN, PDRY ENVOYS--Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received today Orestes di Giacomo, new Venezuelan ambassador; and Ahmad Ibrahim Abkar, new ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in connection with the beginning of their tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80 LD]

PROCEEDINGS AT 67TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

Opening Session

LD161226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0918 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)--A festive meeting opened the 67th Interparliamentary Conference in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin this morning. Over 1,000 delegates and international guests--parliamentarians from 87 countries and representatives of 15 international organizations--welcomed the conference's patron, chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph; president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann; and chairman of the GDR Interparliamentary Group, Herbert Fechner, took their place in the Presidium together with Erich Honecker, as did president of the Interparliamentary Council, Senator Dr Rafael Caldera; IPU secretary general Dr Pio-Carlo Terenzio; UN Under Secretary General Huigi Cottafavi; and members of the IPU Executive Committee.

Honecker Addresses

DW161212 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0945 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman at opening ceremony of the 67th Interparliamentary Union meeting held in the Berlin Palace of the Republic--live]

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with pleasure that I welcome you to the capital of the German Democratic Republic. It is a great honor for our country to host the 67th Interparliamentary Conference which represents parliaments and deputies from all continents and from states with different political systems. Within the scope of the tradition-rich Interparliamentary Union, once again I would like to speak about dialogue on the vital issues of the present time, on the way in which they contribute to implementing the desire of peoples for peace and prosperous international co-operation. We welcome this very much, because what matters today more than ever before is to determinedly defend peace and continuously safeguard it. Peace is the greatest good of mankind and in the struggle for the worldwide securing of peace, parliamentarians participate actively. As elected representatives they take on a great responsibility so that peoples can attend to their daily tasks in peace without concern about nuclear annihilation. It is uncontested that living in peace is the utmost and most important human right. Any encounter, any measure and any agreement serving its implementation meets with the full support of the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic.

Our government and our people show great interest in your consultations here in Berlin, because you have placed the strengthening of the detente process and military detente at the head of the issues under discussion. We hope for results that will serve peace. There is nothing our people long for more earnestly than to live in a peaceful present and to build a secure future not overshadowed by war. You will be able to see this for yourselves during your stay in our country.

More than 3 decades ago the German Democratic Republic embarked on its road toward social renewal. It virtually rose from the ruins of World War II. Since then quite a lot has been achieved through hard work in which the people of our country take just pride and which should never be razed to the ground. We regard it as our most urgent task to contribute toward ensuring that war will never emanate from German soil again.

The socialist German Democratic Republic has committed itself to a policy of peace and international cooperation. In accordance with the decisions made by the anti-Hitler coalition, with the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the norms of general international law the GDR unceasingly advocates that relations between states be conducted with mutual respect and fruitful cooperation for the well-being of the people. This is our supreme constitutional principle.

In our country two world wars have swept away millions and millions of human lives and created tremendous destruction. We are of the view that a new world war, a nuclear inferno, must be prevented. Everything must be done to constantly safeguard and stabilize peace. In this striving our people feel themselves allied with the other peoples. They all need peace as the most important prerequisite for implementing the great tasks of the future. This is the premise from which the socialist states proceed in their policy. [passage indistinct] continent comprising movements for the renovation of the world marked by peace, democracy and progress.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the people of the German Democratic Republic in the 3 decades of its existence has fundamentally changed its existence. At the time a large number of people were without hope at the beginning of our road and only hesitatingly made the first steps. But through its efforts and accomplishments our people have performed reconstruction work, the historical greatness of today which is visible to everybody.

The German Democratic Republic today holds a respected place among the leading industrial nations. The national income and investments have scored manifold increases during the past 30 years. On the solid basis of socialist production conditions our economy has grown to absolutely new dimensions. The GDR experiences stable and dynamic development irrespective of conditions in the international arena which have become unfavorable and irrespective of growing difficulties in international markets. All this was achieved thanks to the strength, the diligence and the creativeness of our country's people who are benefiting from the fruits of their work. It can be said that social security is one of the most significant features of life in our German Democratic Republic. The safe job, the open access to education and profession, the all-round family support, the free medical care and the comprehensive care for the veterans of work--to name only a few things here--give the citizens the feeling of security and confidence.

It is known that equality of men and women in the German Democratic Republic is a living reality as a matter-of-course principle of the constitution. It proves to be an effective factor for our country's development. Great attention is paid by our state, the various parties and social organizations to women making more and more use of the social opportunities opened to them by equality. We are interested above all that their striving for professional activities and maternity are consistent with one another. What we are also keenly interested in is the promoting of young people. They have at their disposal an education corresponding with modern requirements, secure jobs and all opportunities for intellectual and cultural development. Society places confidence in the young generation and at the same time bestows on it a high degree of responsibility.

When we observe that the German Democratic Republic has taken up the heritage of all humanistic traditions of German history, life itself produces the proof of it. You, esteemed foreign guests, will understand our delight about the fact that the accomplishments of our cultural workers in the maintenance and further development of the national cultural heritage enjoys esteem in far-flung parts of the world. We do not stop, to be sure, at what has been achieved, and we likewise do not shut our eyes to still unresolved problems.

As is known, the eighties have ambitious tasks in store. Discussions will be held and decisions made on them next spring by the 10th SED Congress. The congress will mark the next stretch of the road for the socialist development of the GDR and map out what must be done further for the well-being of the people. This is why its preparation at present assumes such an important place in the life of our country. Great efforts are being made by the working people to enhance above all the economic strength of the GDR. Full employment, the people's prosperity, stability, growth and social security also in the future will be the main directions of our actions in the GDR. You can look wherever you want to, there is nobody in the GDR who makes money out of armaments and armament production. There is nobody who strives for foreign territories and for the riches of other people. There is nobody who wants to encroach upon the borders created after World War II in Europe and stipulated in documents of international law.

Our people fully acknowledged that peace, international security and equal cooperation are the (?most) favorable conditions for social progress and well-being. This is the principle which determines our foreign policy. Firmly anchored in the socialist community of states, the GDR resolutely advocates the implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' program for mitigating the danger of war, for disarmament and detente. It maintains relations inspired by solidarity and friendship, which are advantageous for all sides, with the nationally liberated states, whose weight is constantly increasing in the world arena.

The German Democratic Republic persistently pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence vis-a-vis the capitalist states. It tries on this basis to develop relations in all fields of interstate cooperation. Our policy was and remains directed toward the peaceful settlement of disputed problems, toward international efforts to eliminate hotbeds of conflicts wherever they exist.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, we are witnesses of a noticeable aggravation and complication of the international situation. I state plainly that those are responsible for it who strive for military superiority and for a change in the military balance. This dangerous and unpredictable policy is accompanied by an unparalleled intensification of the arms race, by certain circles turning to confrontation, which only too clearly reminds one of the times of cold war. The boycott course of these circles leads to the accumulation and intensification of serious conflicts. Naturally that creates a severe test for the policy of detente, it even threatens it very much.

We state that long-term armament programs, the hindering of any progress toward disarmament or arms limitation, the not going into effect of agreements that have been made for that purpose, the establishment of new military bases around the world--all this represents an extreme danger to that which the people have achieved for their peaceful coexistence.

The approach of the German Democratic Republic is clear and unambiguous in this respect. We welcome and promote everything that will serve, preserve and safeguard peace. We consider it a success of world-historical significance that the fatal war-peace-war cycle has been broken in Europe as a great [word indistinct] in this century. It may never be set in motion again. We believe that there are real and varied opportunities for preserving and developing peace. We find them expressed in the positive experiences of detente which have lead to tangible progress, particularly on the European Continent. They are also expressed in significant developments in bilateral relations between states with different social system. And the fact should be pointed out here that the ideas of peace, detente and cooperation have become rooted as never before in the thinking and feeling of the people.

Today we face decisions that are of greatest importance for the future of man well into the next millenium. In cooperation with all forces of good will in the world, the GDR and its allies of the Warsaw Pact direct all their activities toward safeguarding peace for today and tomorrow. This calls for jointly facing the confrontation policy and for halting the arms race through practical steps.

The German Democratic Republic together with the other participating countries of the Warsaw Pact has presented as I have mentioned before, a program of concrete and realistic measures which are advantageous for all people, measures aimed at discontinuing the arms race and at disarmament. This includes preparedness to negotiate on all kinds of arms and to conclude agreements on arms limitation and disarmament with strict adherence to the principle of equal security. Here, too, the socialist states will not stop at just the use of words, much rather they take effective steps to tone down military confrontation.

I want to recall here that just a few weeks ago, for example, the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 soldiers of the Soviet Army and 1,000 tanks was concluded. This was once more a clear signal with regard to disarmament and detente. Regrettably, however, this step did not find a positive response on the other side. It was answered instead with new measures aimed at escalating the arms race.

As you know, the USSR suggested to the United States that immediate negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe and the so-called U.S. forward-based nuclear arms in Western Europe start. We believe that such negotiations are urgently needed in order to preserve the military balance in Europe. Our state firmly supports these initiatives. At the side of its allies it acts with determination for other disarmament measures as well.

In view of the attempts by certain circles to obtain military superiority, we feel simultaneously prompted to keep our own defensive strength at any particular time at the necessary level. Our armed forces serve only the security of our own (?development). They threaten nobody. We will equip them in such a way that they will be able to fulfill their tasks in defending the country. We owe that to the vital interests of our people as well as to European security.

I want to state here that the German Democratic Republic firmly acts to keep the European Continent a center of peace. The all-European conference on military detente and disarmament suggested by the socialist states could be a valuable contribution in this respect. This suggestion is realistic and timely. One can easily see elements in it which are linked to considerations and ideas of other states.

We believe that the conference and its results could be of significant importance for curtailing the continuously increasing discrepancy between political and military detente on the European Continent, and for paving the way to a further intensification of detente.

At a time when much is at stake for peace, we believe that a dialogue between responsible politicians is more necessary than ever. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the meetings between the East and the West, the South and the North, which have taken place in past months on the most varied levels. The GDR participated in them actively and responsibily and it will continue to do so. We consider such meetings a promising sign for the determination to activate contacts between East and West, South and North.

We believe that even more should be done and more courageous steps made. We believe that the needs of the moment are not a disruption but a continuation of talks between East and West, South and North; not the disruption of detente, but its stabilization and expansion through arms limitation and disarmament.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, some 30 years after the end of the greatest and most horrible war of all wars, the representatives of 33 European states as well as of the United States and Canada signed the Helsinki Final Act. In doing this they demonstrated their poltical will to improve and intensify their relations in the interest of the peoples and to contribute to peace, security and justice in Europe as well as to cooperation and rapprochement between themselves and the other states of the world.

The German Democratic Republic which has done everything it could to contribute to the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, considers the Helsinki Final Act a code for applying the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The seventies have demonstrated that such a policy is profitable for all states and peoples.

The German Democratic Republic has worked continuously, factually and constructively on implementing the Final Act as a whole. The GDR fulfills its stipulations and recommendations exactly.

We believe that the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the participating states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will offer an opportunity to make another forward step on the road toward implementing the Final Act. The German Democratic Republic, as well as its allies, has made responsible preparations for this meeting. We will do what depends on us to give new impulses to the deepening of detente.

No doubt a decision by a Madrid meeting to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be very important in this respect. I particularly want to appeal here to the parliamentarians of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to use their authority and influence to this end.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, the Interparliamentary Union and its conferences have achieved much in the past to help master the great tasks of mankind. No politician, no parliamentarian who takes the mandate of his voters seriously can and may ignore the will of the people with regard to peace and security. I am deeply convinced that the 67th Interparliamentary Conference for the strengthening of peace and security for the preservation of that which has been achieved in the interest of the people, will again be able to give valuable contributions to the working out of ways to solve conflicts and to mitigate tension and confrontations. In this sense I wish you lively debates and a full success with regard (?to your experience). Thank You. [Applause]

Sindermann Speech

LD161438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)--"The people we represent expect from us responsibility for their fate, for a life in peace. The people we represent have a right to equality and equal security, their desires and their hopes are directed toward a peaceful life for themselves and their children and their children's children." This was stated by president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, in Berlin at the opening today of the 67th Interparliamentary Conference.

The president of the parliament welcomed deputies from 87 parliaments of all five continents as well as representatives of 15 international organizations to the capital of the GDR, he said, "We are at pains to create the most favorable conditions for you for your responsible work."

"Unfortunately, I am unable today to welcome the interparliamentary group from Turkey which had entered its name for this conference. The reasons for this are known to you, and we extend the wish that our Turkish colleagues will soon again be able to attend conferences of this sort," Horst Sindermann continued.

A military junta has robbed the delegation of the Bolivian Parliament of its legitimate right as its people's chosen representatives. We most deeply regret this. We offer our colleagues in Bolivia our solidarity and heartfelt sympathy and look forward to their attending this conference.

The representatives of the Arab people of Palestine are attending this conference as observers. We greet them and sympathize with them in their just demands for self-determination and statehood.

Taking part in this conference as guests are the representatives of Chile, freely elected by their people. I wish you a warm welcome, dear Chilean colleagues and friends." [quotation marks as received]

Horst Sindermann said, "This world forum of parliamentarians offers the opportunity to exchange in open and businesslike dialogue views and opinions on the burning problems of our time, to awaken understanding and respect for one another. All international issues, all the world's controversial problems can be solved peacefully if there is a firm desire to do so."

The People's Chamber president recalled the words of the American Nobel Peace Prize winner and winner of the Nobel Prize for chemistry, Linus Pauling, who said in a 1964 lecture at the Karl Marx-University in Leipzig: "The time has also come to do away with war and to confront 19th century diplomacy with the reality of the 20th century, that is with a world in which war and the threat of war as instruments of national policy no longer have any rightful place. We must all realize that the power to destroy the world with nuclear weapons is an ability which must never come to be used, and we must never reconcile ourselves to such hideous immorality." "May these thoughts of Linus Pauling pervade the work of the 67th Interparliamentary Conference," Horst Sindermann said.

Honecker Reception

LD162116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a festive reception Tuesday evening. The guests of the host of the 67th Interparliamentary Conference at the State Council building were delegates and guests from numerous countries.

In his toast, Erich Honecker said: "Today has already made it clear that the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] is trying to make its voice heard on the issues of peaceful coexistence between peoples. This appears all the more important to me since it is the people who will still have the decisive say in the issues of peace or war, detente or confrontation."

This had been markedly demonstrated today by Dr Rafael Caldera, president of the IPU Council, in his greeting to the conference when he stressed the need for a dialogue on the burning problems of the present and their solution.

"It is true that people can argue about many things but as far as peace and peoples' security is concerned, mankind's existence and the future almost dictate that anything which could result in the world being thrown into the inferno of an atomic adventure must be stopped in its tracks. We are in favor of peace and peoples' happiness. That is why we are in favor of preserving the military balance on the basis of equal security for all, continuing the process of detente and supplementing it with disarmament. We are for peace and peoples' happiness. That is why we are opposed to any form of chauvinism, racism and neocolonialism and are for international solidarity," continued the speaker.

"We are for peace and peoples' happiness. That is why we want to eliminate all hotbeds of conflict by political means."

Honecker, IPU Executives Meeting

LD161220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Tuesday received the members of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU].

The meeting was attended by chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, president of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The president of the Interparliamentary Council, Dr Rafael Caldera (Venezuela) expressed his thanks for the GDR's support in the preparation of the 67th IPU annual conference.

Erich Honecker, who is patron of the conference, wished the parliamentarians a successful conference in the interest of peace, the continuation of the process of detente and international cooperation.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES UN DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

LD161716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (AFN)--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received in Berlin on Tuesday Luigi Cattafavia, deputy UN secretary general and director general of the UN seat in Geneva, for a discussion. Luigi Cattafavia is in Berlin for the 67th Interparliamentary Conference.

Horst Sindermann stressed that it was important in view of the aggravated international situation to concentrate the UN meetings to a greater extent on issues of continuing detente, ending the arms race and bringing about effective disarmament measures. The UN director general agreed with this and expressed the hope that the United Nations with the constructive efforts of all states, will be able to help in solving this important task.

GDR-U.S. TRADE, ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN BERLIN

AU130853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin, (ADN)--The fourth joint meeting of the GDR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council was held in Berlin on Monday, 8 September, under the chairmanship of Gerhard Beil, GDR, first deputy foreign trade minister, and Jerome Ottmar, president of Amtel Inc, and chairman of the East-West Trade Advisory Committee at the U.S. Department of Commerce. Also participating in the meeting were Mrs Herta Seidmann, U.S. deputy secretary of commerce, and Herbert Stuart Okun, U. S. ambassador to the GDR.

In addition to a plenary session of the Trade and Economic Councils, there were meetings of the subcommittees for trade, science and technology and for banks and finance. At these meetings, questions related to a joint working program and to an intensification of economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries in third markets were discussed. Both sides reaffirmed their aim to expand the volume of trade and of license sales between the GDR and the United States on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, and adopted measures to develop these relations.

Jerome Ottmar declared before journalists that some progress had been achieved in trade relations between the United States and the GDR. "On the whole, however, he said, "We are not satisfied, because the absence of the most-favored-nations clause and the lack of a trade agreement between the United States and the GDR strongly restrict the relations from our side.'

"Jerome Ottmar stressed, however, that he was optimistic that these restrictions would be lifted. He assessed the participation in the talks as guests of honor of the U.S. deputy secretary of commerce and of the U.S. ambassador to the GDR as support for the endeavors of the trade circles represented by him."

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL ARRIVES, MET BY HONECKER

LD170954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (AND)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the Mozambique People's Republic, arrived in Berlin today for a friendship visit to the GDR that will last several days.

The eminent guest was warmly welcomed at the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET BULGARIAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU141730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed the following greetings to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we are sending to you, to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria the most sincere greetings and fraternal congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR.

ıe date of 9 September 1944 marked a historical turning point in the lives of the Bulgarian people. For as long as 36 years the working people of Bulgaria, relying upon the strategic victories of the Soviet Army and under the leadership of their militant and tested communist party, have been mastering their own destinies. Truly great achievements were accomplished in Bulgaria during this period. The Bulgarian people can be justifiably proud of their historical successes in building socialism.

At the present moment the Bulgarian communists and all working people in your country are making successful efforts to implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and are looking forward to the successful preparation of the forthcoming 12th party congress.

Socialist Bulgaria is highly appreciated all over the world among all progressive and peaceloving forces. This is the result of the consistent and active peace policy, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria conducts on the international scene as a member of the socialist community of states. With sincere pleasure we congratulate you, dear comrades, as well as the fraternal Bulgarian people, on the occasion of your splendid successes.

With full satisfaction we can note that the relations between our two parties, states and peoples are constantly developing and being intensified on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Guided by the friendship cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between the GDR and Bulgaria on 14 September 1977, the GDR will do everything within its power in order to draw even closer this comprehensive cooperation devoted to the benefit of our two peoples and to the consolidation of the positions of worldwide socialism.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your national holiday, please accept our best wishes for new successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building socialism and in guaranteeing peace, as well as our wishes for your personal happiness and wellbeing.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU141645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, and to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, as well as to the party and people of the DPRK:

On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK we convey to you, to the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee, to the Central People's Committee and to the Administration Council, as well as to the people of the DPRK, our most sincere congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR and on behalf of the GDR people, as well as on our own behalf.

The working people in the DPRK have built a prosperous state with developed industry and agriculture, under the leadership of their KWP.

The GDR people sincerely rejoice over your successes in building socialism, successes which the Korean working people have achieved, and we most sincerely congratulate the Korean people of these achievements.

The GDR unswervingly supports the Korean people's aspirations to guarantee a lasting peace in Korea and for a peaceful democratic settlement of the Korean question. This also applies to the justified demand of the DPRK for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

We are fully convinced that the friendly cooperation of our two parties, states and peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will be further developed and consolidated in the common struggle for socialism and communism, in the joint struggle against imperialism.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you with all our hearts new successes in socialist construction of your country and in the struggle for the just cause of the Korean people, a well as for the consolidation of peace and international security.

SED'S AXEN MEETS CHILEAN MAPU'S GAZMURI IN BERLIN

AU131535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Friendly Exchange of Opinions With Chilean Party Delegation"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--For a talk on 8 September 1980, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Chilean United Popular Action Movement [MAPU]--workers and peasants, headed by its General Secretary Jaime Gazmuri.

Hermann Axen, who conveyed to his guest the most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary and GDR State Council chairman, stressed that the GDR people unwaveringly stand at the side of the Chilean people and will continue to give solidarity support to its antifascist struggle.

Jaime Gazmuri, who took stock of the now 7-year rule of the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile, pointed out that during this period the domestic and foreign monopolies have clearly shown to be the backers and beneficiaries of the dictatorship. The assassination of the rightful Chilean president and of tens of thousands of patriots served the purpose of ensuring the unrestricted rule of foreign monopoly capital and of the domestic oligarchy. It has been confirmed that the fascist putsch of 1973 was part of the strategy of imperialism for subjugating the entire Latin American Subcontinent.

The representatives of both parties resolutely condemned the new attack on the democratic basic rights of the Bolivian people.

The victory of the Nicaraguan people over the U.S.-subservient Somoza dictatorship, the upswing of the revolutionary liberation forces in the countries of Central America and the Caribbean region proves, however, that the era in which U.S. imperialism was able to exploit and oppress Latin America is irrevocably nearing its end.

Hermann Axen and Jaime Gazmuri paid tribute to the consistent policy of peace of the community of sociailist states and its latest initiatives for the continuation of the policy of detente. They pointed out that the exacerbation of the international situation fanned by U.S. imperialism benefits particularly such regimes as the Pinochet dictatorship. The consistent continuation with numerous initiatives of the policy of detente, as is reflected in the Warsaw declaration and the new USSR proposals for preliminary talks about medium-range missiles, permits a dialogue and businesslike negotiations and constitutes a valuable aid for the national liberation movements of the peoples of Latin America.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH ZAIRE--Berlin (ADN)--GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle on 9 September received Lengema Dulia Yubassa Makanga, state secretary for international cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zaire, for a talk on the development of trade relations between the two countries. The talk was also attended by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Friedmar Clausnitzer and by the Zaire ambassador in the GDR. State Secretary Lengema heads an economic delegation of the Republic of Zaire that is holding talks in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

SOLDIERS RETURN FROM WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

LD161222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Hungarian soldiers who took part in the Warsaw Pact joint exercises code-named "Comra eship-in-Arms 80" have returned from the GDR. The soldiers were given a ceremonial welcome at the border.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD162240 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Headed by its general secretary, Mr Nayif Hawatimah, a delegation of the Democratic Front of Palestine Liberation has (?arrived) in Budapest. The delegation has been invited by the Hungarian Committee of Solidarity.

COMMUNIQUE ON INDIAN CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU170826 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 80 p 5

["Text" of communique on 2-12 September visit by an Indian Communist Party delegation led by M. Faraooqi, Central Executive Committee member]

[Text] A delegation of the Indian Communist Party paid a visit to Hungary 2-12 September at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was headed by M. Faraooqi, member of the Central Executive Committee and editor in chief of the party's theoretical periodical; and comprised Kanai Bhoumik, member of the Secretariat of the West Bengalese Regional Committee, and G.S.G. Lokare, secretary of the Central Bureau.

The guests were received by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP political committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Having talks with them were Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the MSZMP CC Foreign Affairs Department, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP CC Economic Department. The Indian guests visited the PPF National Council, the Secretariat of the National Peace Council, the Editorial Committees of TARSADALMI SZEMLE and PARTELET, the MSZMP Political Academy, the Ikarus Coachwork and Vehicle Factory and Pest County.

During the talks marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding, topical questions on the international situation, the international communist and workers movement and on the anti-imperialist struggle were discussed widely. The sides reviewed the inter-party relations and expressed the readiness to boost cooperation.

The MSZMP representatives expressed the internationalist solidarity of the Hungarian working people with the struggle waged by the Indian communists for the political, economic and social interests of the working people, to create leftist unity, to unify the democratic forces, against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

MSZMP and the Indian Communist Party deem it their internationalist duty to forge cohesion among the communist and workers' parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They declare solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their fight against the aggressive threats of the Chinese leaders siding with extremist imperialist circles, and support the endeavors at consolidating peace and security in the region. They are prepared to go on contributing actively to the joint struggle for peace, international security and social progress by all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

The Indian delegation left Budapest Friday.

INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD160056 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep (MTI)--Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, commerce minister of India, has arrived in Budapest for a few days' visit at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. The visiting minister began official talks on Monday. He held discussions with Hungarian Foreign Trade Under Secretary Istvan Torok about the state of economic relations between the two countries and about the prospects of further developing their cooperation.

The Indian commerce minister was received separately by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Frigyes Puja, Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Meeting With Lazar

LD162244 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received Indian Minister of Civil Supplies and Commerce Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, who is visiting Hungary. Peter Veress, minister of Foreign Trade, took part in the discussion.

The chairman of the Hungarian Government was briefed on the talks the Indian commerce minister had with Peter Veress and Vilmos Saghy, ministers of foreign and internal trade respectively. They said that Indian-Hungarian bilateral relations are favorable, but for the achievement of a balanced trade, a long-term cooperation plan should be worked out. The development of our economic relations is possible primarily in the spheres of telecommunication technology, pharmaceuticals, energy, mining and agriculture.

DEPUTY LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER RETURNS FROM TURKEY

LD161224 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Light Industry Minister Imre Szabo has returned to Budapest from Turkey where he attended the Izmir International Fair at the head of a delegation. The Hungarian deputy minister conducted discussions between September 8 and 13 about bilateral economic cooperation, especially about the possibilities in textile industry. He held talks in Izmir with leading textile exporting companies. Imre Szabo also called at factories to get acquainted with the technical standard of turkey's cotton processing industry.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR 'HUNGARIAN WEEK' IN SWEDEN

LD161234 Budapest MTI in English 1058 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 16 Sep (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Sweden on Tuesday at the head of a delegation to attend the opening of the Hungarian week in Goteborg. During the visit he will hold talks with members of the Swedish Government and with economic personalities.

VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS 10 SEPTEMBER

AU131533 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] MTI--The Vietnamese delegation that had paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the PPF, the National Peace Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee on the occasion of the national holiday of the Vietnamese people's state, the proclamation of independence, departed from Budapest on 10 September.

In a statement to an MTI reporter prior to their departure, Tran Dang Khoa, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly, member of the Fatherland Front Presidium and head of the delegation, spoke with pleasure and appreciation of the Hungarian people's countrywide commemoration, with fraternal affection and profound solidarity, and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, of the greatest national holiday of the Vietnamese people. He stressed that "We have witnessed once again that the Hungarian people are confident that the people of Vietnam, with heroism and determination and as members of the socialist community, will defend their sovereignty and independence from imperialism and Chinese reactionary endeavors and successfully build socialism in their country and contribute to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET BULGARIAN LEADERS

AU141653 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 80 p 4

["Message by Hungarian Leaders on the National Holiday of Bulgaria"]

[Text] To Comrades Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves, we send you and the fraternal Bulgarian people comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on the occasion of your great national holiday, the 36th anniversary of the victory of the Bulgarian socialist revolution and the liberation of your fatherland.

The Hungarian people follow with profound sympathy the work of socialist construction by the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and value the splendid results attained by the BCP-led Bulgarian people in improving the people's economy, enriching the sciences and culture and making the entire country more prosperous.

Successes in building an advanced socialist society and the policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government, a policy worthy of the traditions in Dimitrov's spirit, is a magnificent contribution to strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, which is based on internationalist foundations, to consolidating international security and to safeguarding peace. The dynamic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its consistent struggle for social progress and the defense of the achievements of detente are rightly eliciting the respect of progressive forces and peace-loving people throughout the world.

We are gratified that cohesion between our parties, cooperation between our governments and traiditional friendship between our peoples are constantly strengthening on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. We highly value the fact that our countries, as members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, in alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, are acting together in the service of the noble goals of socialism. We are firmly convinced that our increasingly expanding cooperation encompassing all areas of life serves equally our peoples' interests and the cause of socialism, social progress and international security and peace.

On your national holiday, we sincerely wish you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Bulgarian people further outstanding successes in building an advanced socialist society, the multifaceted development of your country and in your struggle for peace, international security and social progress.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

CONGRESSES REVEAL NEW EMPHASES IN TRADE UNION GOALS

WA170925 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 6 September on page one carries an editorial entitled "Trade Union Accounting" which stresses that trade unions must outline how the work of the movement can be adapted to current requirements on the basis of the demands and recommendations of the members. According to the editorial, "at the current trade union congresses, the trade unions of 19 counties and Budapest and then those of 19 branches of industry will report on achievements and problems of the last 5 years."

The editorial continues: "The trade union movement is not merely the implementer of but a partner to, a shaper and formulator of policy. Avowing this policy as its own, it nevertheless fulfills its calling independently through its own methods, cooperating with party and government organs as an indispensable partner under socialist conditions." After discussing trade union work over the past 15-20 years, the editorial goes on to say, "Through modernizing its work methods and through organizational modifications--as in the recent establishment of steward bodies and formulation of their rights--the movement is trying to strengthen its democratic traits. The rich content of trade union activity derives from winning all organized labor to the cause of socialism through which it serves the interest of the workers."

After discussing the dual role of the unions and the openings for actions of various sorts which they provide, the editorial notes: "Trade union elections to date reveal that organized labor and the whole of society are paying greater attention than before to the work of the movement. Through more activity and a series of useful recommendations, the movement is attempting to make this work livelier and better suited to present circumstances. Congress comments also show that members are readier to exercise self-criticism and criticism. They are more impatient about shortcomings and are urging speedier remedies. Increasingly, the members are demanding a more concrete and determined stand by the trade union at all levels in matters pertaining to the protection and representation of workers' interests."

KANIA CHAIRS MEETING OF VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE LEADERS

LD161922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today presided over a conference in Warsaw of first secretaries of the party's voivodship committees and their leading departments.

The meeting reviewed and discussed the current (?situation in the country) and the main tasks to be tackled.

WARSAW COURT RECEIVES FIRST TRADE UNION APPLICATION

LD161756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Today, the day after the Council of State's decision on the registration of the newly established trade unions, the Warsaw Voivodship Court received the first application for the registration of a new trade union.

This application is from the independent and self-governing trade union with headquarters in the Katowice foundry.

After examining the application, the court will make a decision on the registration of the new trade union.

The department of the Warsaw Voivodship Court concerned with the registration of trade unions noted that there is great interest in the ramifications of the Council of State decision. Since yesterday, several dozen people have contacted the department by telephone and in person, mainly from Warsaw and environs.

The majority of inquiries concerned the problem of the statutes, which should be decided upon by the organizing committee or by a meeting of the work force. Many of the questions concerned matters which have been settled by the legal acts in force which regulate the work of the trade union movement.

As we have already reported, the time for making a decision on an application for registration should not exceed a few days.

What matters, obviously, is for the application to be complete--one that contains all the data and documents required by the decision of the Council of State. The speed with which applications will be dealt with will also depend on the contents of these documents, and especially on the formulation of the statutes of the new trade union.

Of fundamental importance will be whether or not the statutes approved by the organizing committee are in contradiction to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and with other legal provisions, and also with the Convention of the International Labor Organization, which was ratified by Poland, particularly No 87 about trade union freedoms and the protection of trade union rights, and No 98 concerning the principles of the application of the right to organization and to collective bargaining.

If the court does not find such contradictions, then the registration of a new trade unions cannot be refused.

In handling applications for the registration of new trade unions, civil law procedures are used, that is, the same procedures that are applied to the registration of cooperatives and trade unions.

After the court's decision on the registration of the legal entity and after the decision becomes legal after 2 weeks, the new trade union will be able to start its normal work.

FIVE TRADE UNIONS TO WITHDRAW FROM CRZZ

LD162124 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--Five trade unions--the seamen and dockyard workers, the metalworkers, the municipal economy workers, the labour co-operative workers and the communications workers--have decided here today to create independent, self-governing trade unions outside the Central Council of Trade Union (CRZZ) or to submit proposals to this effect to their members.

In a plenary session, the Board of the Metalworkers' Union asked the Statute Commission to prepare a new draft statute of the independent union, to be consulted with the crews. It also decided to call a national delegates' congress until October 15 at the latest.

An expanded session of the Presidium of the Board of the Municipal and Local Economy Employees' Union came out in support of forming a self-governing union. A plenary session of the board of the union was scheduled.

A broadened session of the Presidium of the Board of the Labour Co-operative Employees' Union came out in support of establishing the principles of inter-branch cooperation on the basis of the autonomy of their union, its self-management and full independence.

The Presidium of the Board of the Communications Employees' Union decided to devote the next plenum of the union board to the proposal to make the union autonomous and self-governed. At the same time, the Presidium expressed its readiness to cooperate with all industrial unions of the class character. The new statute of the union will be put to a general discussion among the crews of the communications establishments.

Delegates of Poland's Union of Dockyard Workers and Seamen met at an extraordinary national congress in the Polish port city of Gdynia today to decide about their withdrawal from the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ) and simultaneously introduce statute changes to secure independence and self-government to the union.

Postulates for such changes were put forth at meetings of delegates of the union's local units early this month in Gdynia, Szczecin, Warsaw and Wroclaw, and afterwards were accepted by the plenary meeting of the main board of dockyard workers and seamen.

The congress criticized the hitherto activity of the trade unions movement in this country, pointing out that the sources of its weakness were not only in the movement itself but also had a wider political and social context.

In accordancd with the principles contained in the union's statute and the agreements between the government commissions and the inter-factory strike committees, the congress resolved that the Trade Union of Dockyard Workers and Seamen withdraw from the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions as of September 16th and a respective amendment be made in the statute.

The congress resolution stated that the Union of Dockyard Workers and Seamen functions as an independent and self-governing branch union embracing all occupational groups affiliated in it so far and cooperates, on partner basis, with all organizations which represent the interests of the employees.

It was announced at the congress that a draft of statute amendments would be prepared in the near future as well as a programme of activity and electoral regulations to ensure that the elections for the union authorities be democratic, direct, universal and carried out by secret ballot.

The union will elaborate the principles of its collaboration with other organizations, including the founding committees and commissions of new trade unions. Draft proposals for these changes will be presented at the successive union congress to be held by December 20.

WORK COOPERATIVES COUNCIL PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD161816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Council of the Central Union of Work Cooperatives has met in Warsaw. The meeting dealt with problems pertaining to the implementation of this year's targets and the functioning of work cooperatives in the economic system of the country. During the 8 months of this year production and export targets, with the exception of market supplies, in the work cooperatives fell short of the time schedule. The delays were greatest in export production.

The Presidium of the council examined proposals for the settlement of employees' wages. Precepts for raises in the cooperative movement and its various branches and the dates when they are to be introduced will be identical with those in the key industries. The debate dealt at length with the consolidation of self-government in the work cooperatives. It has been underlined that it is imperative to analyze thoroughly the legal acts containing excessive interference on the part of the administrative organs in the sphere reserved for cooperative self-government.

MINISTER JEDYNAK CHAIRS GDANSK COMMISSION MEETING

LD161618 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the commission charged with implementing the agreement concluded on 31 August between the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee was held in Gdansk today. The session was chaired by Andrzej Jedynak, minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry. It was devoted to the assessment of the results so far of the talks held in teams and of the methods and dates for implementing the requests and proposals formulated by workers. More than 5,100 proposals have been registered, including more than 4,000 which have been addressed to the central authorities.

POLISH OCEAN LINES SUBMITS NEW DEMANDS

LD161340 Warsaw PAP Maritime Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Here is a selection of further demands submitted by the Polish Ocean Lines works council:

To cease appointing people from outside the Polish Ocean Lines and without qualifications to Polish Ocean Lines establishments abroad; to recall such people from their posts as soon as possible;

To inform employees about the allocation of coupons for industrial goods in short supply--goods such as cars and color televisions--by the management of the works council;

To employ regular medical personnel in the Polish Ocean Lines clinic;

To discontinue the unnecessary burden on crews due to receptions organized on board ships;

To instruct the managing directors of enterprises and branches to fully respect the preogatives of councils in enterprises and branches;

To pass a bill which would compel persons not working anywhere, though fit to work, and particularly persons evading the paying of alimony, to work;

To increase the potential of repair shipyards to ensure that our ships are repaired;

To remove excessive administrative services in the Polish Ocean Lines; and

To resolve the question of the purchase of new tonnage in Polish shipyards and the modernization of the line fleet. The work of our shipbuilding industry exclusively for competitors undermines the fundamental interests of the economy as a whole and works against the economic accountancy frequently presented by the Polish Ocean Lines.

We demand that procrastinated bargaining on this issue between the ministries come to an end for the sake of Polish interests.

VOIVODSHIP HOUSING COOPERATIVES CHAIRMEN HOLD MEETING

LD161956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of chairmen of voivodship housing cooperatives took place today at the headquarters of the Central Association for Housing Construction in Warsaw. The meeting dealt with ways to solve the housing problem and problems of the functioning of the cooperatives in this sphere.

Despite this year's correction of the plan for housing construction, which reduced the tasks by 25 percent, the implementation of the plan is very low. During the first 8 months of this year, only one-third of the corrected plan tasks have been implemented

The cooperatives, as the investors and executors, must concentrate all available means on the construction of those houses which can be handed over for use by the end of the year. The most important task facing housing cooperatives is to restore members' self-governing rights.

Regarding the question of the allocation of accommodations, it was proposed that the change of proportions be such so as to allocate accommodations to persons already on the waiting list, and only a small proportion to satisfy the needs of the enterprises now under construction or enterprises undergoing expansion.

CREATIVE, SCIENTIFIC GROUPS TO STUDY CENSORSHIP QUESTION

LD161840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the central boards of creative and scientific associations took place at the headquarters of the Polish Writers Union. Those present resolved to set up a coordinating committee to deal with the most urgent problems pertaining to Polish culture and will work out a long-term plan of action for the defense of its interests.

The meeting also set up a committee to formulate proposals based on ideas submitted at an earlier meeting on the question of censorship.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES SEJM ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL CRISIS

AU161633 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Text of speech by PZPR Deputy Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 5 September Sejm debate on the government program]

[Text] Citizen marshal, honorable house: It is not easy for me to speak here as a member of the Central Committee of the party which bears the main responsibility for the country's development. The indignant public expects every PZPR member to self-critically evaluate his own activities and even to indulge in self-flagellation and is inclined to regard the most justifiable appeals and most reasonable words as so much moralizing. Today some sections of the public are ready to applaud any statement that affirms that everything was bad in the past 10 years.

It is not easy for me to speak here, also because I belong to that professional group [journalists] which is now being given a good drubbing, which it has merited in some regards and has not in others. Even Professor Szczepanski [nonparty deputy] did not miss the opportunity to put us on the carpet, as the people of Warsaw say. I will also let myself be pushed around, if you wish.

Nevertheless I must remind you that journalists and the mass media are a part of the mechanism that--I am sure--we will be able to change. If--in spite of everything--I have decided to speak here I have done so because it is my civic duty and because in our present situation it is necessary to speak aloud about what pleases us and about what may disturb anyone to whom not only the present, but also the future are dear. We must speak about all that, even though the great and elevated words that are used too often have lost their power and appeal. We will try to get rid of that unbearable practice of harping on such words.

I listened with attention to Premier Comrade Pinkowski's speech, which was no doubt a meaningful and quiet speech. Comrade Premier, your speech was not showy, and I think that we do not need showy speeches today. Besides, there is now an enormous line in Poland of those who aspire to make showy speeches, and this line is increasing from day to day, as if we did not have enough lines in front of retail shops.

The premier's speech was received behind the scenes of our Sejm in different ways. It is not a program, one of my Sejm friends said. The question therefore arises of what could constitute such a program? Turning the entire structure of our economy inside out? Or perhaps some extraordinary commissions to struggle against...well, I do not know who or what citizen deputies, let us be realistic! For years I have advocated a thorough reconstruction of the methods of managing and guiding our national economy. For years I have urged the need to liberate each working man from the straitjacket of excessive centralization. I have even been punished for it, but no matter. All my postulates are still valid now, but this is not the issue today. Nor is it necessary today to throw dust in anyone's eyes, even if it is clean Vistula dust. The issue today is to fulfill the obligations we have contracted, even if they are modest, although they are not! The fulfillment of those obligations is not at all easy. This is what the premier said: "The social program we have adopted will have to be implemented under difficult conditions." Further: "I wish to state that the current level of productivity and production does not provide the material basis for fully implementing that program."

If the plan for government work--presented here today--is really implemented, then Poland's daily common life will certainly become easier, and this is what we want. We are now living at a time in which more and more people laud some people and chide others. Those who are playing the "role" of the whipping boys are the leaders of the party and the government. I agree that each should receive his due. He who has deserved to get a drubbing, let him get it, but let us not go to the other extreme!

Today no one in this country possesses or is able to possess a panacea for the immediate and complete elimination of the present economic and political crisis and for creating an era of general happiness. That is the truth, and we should all propagate it. Everyone knows that at least every second Pole has his own plan for curing Poland and has had it longer than since yesterday. Let him have it--I also have at times such a plan--but let him do his job well, even if his job is breeding rabbits!

The emergency action plan proposed by the premier is reasonable and deserves support, which, of course, does not mean that we should give up prompt efforts to prepare a long-term program. I say "prompt," but let us not forget the saying that "haste makes waste."

Citizen deputies, in our beloved fatherland there are many issues we must seriously examine, drawing and implementing the necessary conclusions. There are also many wrongs that must be righted. In the past months, weeks and days I have received many letters from readers who have felt the lash--these words must be said here--of arrogance of the authorities. I have received letters from readers who are fighting in vain for their justified civic rights and in vain knocking at the doors of many offices and managerial and executive bureaus. I have had letters from embittered people. They do not want any great reforms, they want ordinary human justice, the one written into our Constitution.

I do not make light of all those issues and wrongs that have accumulated in our country. I do not make light of the injustices we can see with our naked eye. However, I take the view that today the most important duty of all Polish patriots--from the communists to the Catholics--is to make efforts to strengthen our supreme asset: the Polish state and its sovereignty and independence.

In order to survive the present deep and extensive economic and political crisis we need a strong state, one that is efficient and well organized. That is the imperative of the moment. Future generations of Poles will pay less attention to our disputes and to the settlements of our scores and more attention to whether we have been able to preserve our state and its structure.

When I say "strong state" I do not have in mind a state whose leading principle is to "show who is the boss." No! Our people's, socialist state must be a democratic state and must be supported by a genuine and not by a compelled acceptance of the masses--not only of the workers class, but also of the selflessly working Polish farmers and intellectual But such a state must be highly disciplined, and its citizens--all of them--must comprehend that there is a limit to economic and political concessions. The state must not retreat infinitely under the pressure of economic demands, even if they are justified! Nor can it make continuous concessions. That is why all the sides participating in the elimination of the current conflict should rise to the occasion and show great realism. By all the sides I mean the governing and the governed. If they fail to do that we will supply poor testimony to the entire world, especially to our allies--the socialist countries--and to the entire world camp of progress. We have duties to fulfill that exceed the boundaries of our country.

That should be remember by those whose appetites have grown with the eating because they think that the time has come for them to question the permanence of socialism in Poland and the leading role of the party.

Today and in the future the people's government should not make promises that cannot be met. It should be modest in making promises and be courageous and resolute in implementing whatever can be implemented. It must be honest in all its actions. To achieve that it is necessary to change many things in the way in which government is discharged. [paragraph continues]

The ministers of the government must know that they are servants of the people and that the people are not the ministers' servants! But there is another side to this issue. Even the best government and the best policy will not survive if the nation comes to the realization that speechifying and making unending demands have become a permanent feature of our way of life. Nor can a one-man veto be a lifelong proposition in socialism.

Citizen deputies, I have presented just a fraction of my reflections about our republic. I wish to clearly state that I am against any attempt to pass over difficult issues in silence. I do not propose that we should close the chapter on the painful but salutary accounts of whatever has been evil and bad. My only wish is that the nation should rise to the occasion and show the maturity without which any efforts to imporve things may turn out to be a shortlived dream.

RAKOWSKI SEES DIFFICULTIES IF DEMANDS NOT MODERATED

LD161531 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Warsaw POLITYKA chief editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "Poland--The Twofold Threat;" first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Mr Rakowski--one of the most brilliant personalities in the Polish political world--belongs to the party's moderate wing; he is a Central Committee member and chief editor of the weekly newspaper POLITYKA. He kindly agreed to write for our paper an exclusive article in which he expresses his views on the situation now prevailing in his country.

The internal calm which has been so greatly desired has not yet been achieved. Strikes are continuing to break out in many regions of Poland. It is true that they are not as important as the strikes on the coast and in Silesia, but they certainly further enfeeble an already weak national economy. The strikers are demanding wage increases, submitting many demands concerning the structure and organization of their enterprises and, above all, declaring their solidarity with the Gdansk accord.

As for political life, it too is far from stabilized. Within 2 weeks two plenary Central Committee sessions culminated in changes among the supreme leadership. Saturday morning the Polish people woke to find themselves without Edward Gierek as leader of the PZPR. Anyone watching Poland from the banks of the Seine or the Thames may gain the impression that my country is galloping hell-for-leather in some known or unknown direction. The latest session of the Sejm was a political event of prime importance. Deputies expressed ideas which had been repressed for many years. The seventies were criticized especially severely.

Politics now constitute Poland's life. People hold discussions in streetcars, at home and in their places of work. The intelligentsia is now also on the march and so are associations of artists and writers. An increasing number of proposals of all kinds suggesting what should be changed and what should be improved in Poland are being put forward. Side by side with reasonable and moderate statements, some extremist, senseless and, occasionally, stupid statements are being made. Sometimes you can also observe some participants in discussions who give the impression that they want to be remembered by posterity as the people who in the nick of time jumped on a train heading for a station named "renewal." Not merely onto the train but into the locomotive!

These are understandable, natural phenomena. A country which has been bottling up discontent and fury for several years at least is bound to give vent to its feelings and discard what was unbearable. This is the stage which the Polish people have now reached. It precedes the stage when the promised major rectifications in economic policy will be made and socioeconomic reforms effected.

In the Western press I have repeatedly encountered speculation about the limits of the Polish experiment. The reply to this is not difficult. We will allow no one to question either socialism or the balance of political forces established under the influence of history and in which the PZPR plays the main role, or the Polish-Soviet alliance. I would like to recall that the friendly relations, as partners, between Poland and the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries have already ens.red for us 35 years of peace along all our borders. This is a fact of great significance and a positive one for Europe as a whole.

The accords signed in Szczecin, Gdansk, Silesia and other regions of Poland between the government and the strike committees and the economic and political commitments made by the government and the party undoubtedly herald a new phase in Poland's development. It is not yet known what it will bring and what changes it will entail in the country's political structures. The question is: How will this be implemented in practice? It will be a difficult and complicated task.

At the beginning of this new phase the Polish people have already encountered dangers which, if they became protracted, could considerably affect the opportunities created for us as far as the modernization of the state's economic and political model is concerned.

The first danger is that various professional groups may increase their economic demands. The Polish economy already resembles a punching bag suspended by means of a thin and tenuous wire. An additional few more or less powerful punches and the wire will snap. Indeed it should be realized that the respecting of the commitments made by the government almost requires a miracle. Obviously it is possible to extort further concessions by means of strikes. Faced with such pressure, the government will certainly yield and sign a new agreement providing for wage increases, but this will entail printing worthless money. Unfortunately, the trend toward continually demanding further wage increases and making the government spend additional large sums of money on social projects is continuing.

During the Sejm session the government submitted a very sensible program--the only possible short-term program as far as the economic sphere is concerned. In July and August the country rejected the Babiuch government's austerity program. It did not accept the economic policy proposed by Babiuch. Now, at the beginning of a difficult fall, it must be asked to what extent the country is prepared to accept the Pinkowski government's program. Any further strikes could invalidate it. What would happen then? I prefer not to think about this.

The second danger faced by a sensible program for the rebuilding of the social and political structures is discernible in the sphere of political life. This danger essentially relates to the escalation of demands of a political nature. I note with concern the feverish activities of many people who continually talk about the need not to overstep the mark and about their realization of the great responsibilities involved but who in practice behave in a manner completely inconsistent with what they say. They would like to change everything now, immediately, without taking into account the various circumstances and obstacles.

I am in no way referring here to any of the external circumstances which have so greatly excited the imagination of certain journalists. [paragraph continues]

I refer merely to the fact that not only can Poland overcome the present crisis but it can also build in the coming years a model of social and economic life which will ensure for it a development which will rule out any possibility of the emergence at regular intervals of conflicts similar to that which we are now witnessing.

This will be possible only if one of the partners of the "social pact"--public opinion--accepts the notion of a controlled change based on common sense and reason. But I would not expect any calm days if another concept--the notion that you must demand all or nothing --were to prevail in the coming months.

WARSAW DAILY ON FORCES BEHIND 'IDEOLOGICAL DIVISIONS'

AU161821 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Marek Jaworski article: "Promptings and Replies"]

[Text] The events of the past few weeks, which have been so dramatic for all our people, have placed on the agenda with unprecedented urgency and clarity the issue of ideological struggle.

I think that the nervous and highly emotional character of many discussions at various meetings and at small gatherings has been occasioned--among other things--by precisely the growing fear that the current social conflict will turn into a controversy of a different nature and that the dialogue between the workers class and its people's government will absorb a significant part of the antisocialist views that question the basic foundations and achievements of our system. In other words: The fear that the need to intensify the ideological struggle and to aggravate the political disputes will become an imperative of the moment and reduce the other issues crucial to improving our life to secondary importance.

Those fears have not been unfounded. After all, every period of tension in our country--no matter what its reasons and nature have been--has fed the anticommunist propaganda of the West and has intensified the militancy of antisocialist political elements in our country. That has always added to the difficulties of solving conflicts and has negatively influenced the international political situation, hindering the progress of the processes of detente.

The exploitation of the most recent events in Poland by the domestic and foreign centers in charge of antisocialist activities has proved to be most restricted in its results. This time official government circles in the Western countries have not shown any interest in aggravating international tension in view of the state of detente, which is impaired in any case. On the other hand, our domestic opposition groups have not been able to find a sufficiently firm basis for their social protest activities, which have been devoid of antisocialist political features.

They have not been able to find such a basis because in our fatherland there are no longer the class forces and the important sections of society that--because of their positions and interests--could opt for change in the direction of political development.

Besides, the existing antisocialist opposition groups are rather well aware of their hopeless situation. Many publications issued by their representatives demonstrate disappointment on that account most clearly. For example, Maciej Poleski, a member of one of those groups, writes in Paris KULTURA (Issue 7-8, 1979): "One single basic fact defines the current organizational situation of our movement: Opposition activists account for a fraction of a percent in our nation. Together with our sympathizers--that is, with those who receive independent publications and who sign protests and open letters to the government--they account perhaps for a few percent."

That those forces' basis is weak should not make us ignore them, however, thanks to the extensive opportunities for propaganda influence with the help of foreign radio stations--above all--the people in the antisocialist groups possess such means of transmitting their views to larger social communities as are incomparably greater than the actual significance of these groups. That is why the party's ideological activities and press publications must not ignore the views and opinions emanating from those groups. Moreover, it is not enough to unmask the groups' links with anticommunism internationally and to reveal their political genealogies: In many cases it is necessary to engage in substantial ideological polemics with the concepts represented by those groups and to lay bare those concepts' actual political, social and socioeconomic consequences and sinister meaning insofar as the people's interests and the Polish reason for being are concerned.

The top question we should address in this connection--as it often gives rise to misunderstandings--is the question of political "pluralism," which is always at the head of the list of all oppositional demands. Such pluralism is understood as a demand for making socialist society like the political structure of bourgeois society with all its characteristic features, including the continuous struggle among various parties, which include the parties that are negatively disposed toward the socialist system.

The naivete of some of the advocates of that pluralism is at times astonishing: They simply imagine that, thanks to pluralism, Poland could even be pushed back to prewar times. Antoni Powolny, a journalist of the Paris KULTURA asserts arrogantly in an editorial--that is, in an article of special importance for the editorial board--entitled "A Letter From Warsaw" (Issue 12, 1979): "Our society continues to be pluralistic. It contains small numbers of various communists and a small number of fascists. It contains socialists, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, liberals, conservatives, adherents to Pilsudski and national democrats. If Poland regained freedom, the nation would not divide itself into the obedient and disobedient, but in part into the old historical divisions and in part into the divisions that exist in the Western parliamentary democracies."

However, there are also "pluralists" who--like Jacek Kuron--are trying to fasten their own concepts onto actual political life, which does not hinder them from formulating openly antisocialist aims in such concepts. Still other "pluralists"--such as the aforementioned Maciej Poleski ("Freedom in a Camp" published by Issue 4 in KULTURA 1979)--asserts that the pluralistic order should be based on the forces of the "gray market," that is, on the forces "active outside the state market."

That "gray market" includes "not only peasants and artisans, but also small production cooperatives, workers that are employed by private enterprises and workshops and some free professions. The opposition should realize," Poleski holds forth, "that in the long run the nation will enjoy more freedom the more free consumers and free producers it has within it."

Making Poland a land of private initiative as a condition of freedom and as a consequence of political pluralism--these are the conclusions of the aforementioned program. But it is not only these conclusions that I would like to discuss, because--aside from various "positive" and "constructive" visions that it is easy to redicule or to tear to shreds--the oppositionists' voices at times make pronouncements that require of us greater attention or more active resistance. I have in mind some aspects of their criticism leveled at our present life and at our current social situation.

Let us clearly stress: The criticism of that situation has never been either a privilege or a monopoly of the opposition groups. It has been formulated by broad sections of the working people and by the party and other organizations and associations. We know very well that socialism is a young formation and such inefficiency is impossible to avoid.

Has that criticism been effective, however? Has it always hit the mark? The answer to those questions is now common knowledge. It has been provided by the events of the past few weeks. The party has drawn conclusions from this situation, is evaluating it and is appraising its work. And as experience has already proved, only the party--in close ties with its class, the workers class, and with participation of the best social forces--is able to find effective solutions to the current conflicts.

I would not like to deny that the people with opposition views are discerning in some questions and are skillfull in picking out many symptoms of social discontent. However, the term opposition denotes criticism of just everything. That is why, wherever social discontent arises, they at once use it as a convenient argument that socialism is "inefficient." Unfortunately, they use it only as a convenient argument, as is shown by the fact that the aims of their criticism unmask its intent. Besides, that criticism does not delve into the actual reasons for the phenomena that are criticized, but, as a rule, ascribes them to the specific features and organic defects of the socialist system and socialism. That is why this is a road leading to the denial of socialist development.

The coming time will be a period of raised temperature in political life and of aggravated ideological divisions. Everyone--the governing and the governed, authority and the citizens--must learn new forms of dialogue and cooperation. The past weeks have proved that in the development of that dialogue the two sides have demonstrated maturity and common sense, which safeguards the dialogue's continuity.

There is no doubt, however, that the new conditions of that dialogue will constitute for the antisocialist opposition groups an enticing temptation to interfere with the process and to exert specific pressure on it. According to the opposition strategists--Jacek Kuron has often written about this question--the "movement of social pressure" they support seeks only to improve the system and not to change it; on the other hand, the opposition "does not accept the system and therefore is unable to propose a program for its improvement" ("Alliance: Theories, Directives and Disputes," published by KULTURA Issue 11, 1979); the strategic aims of the opposition can be achieved only later on. As you can see, it is necessary to reckon with an announcement of such an offensive.

This calls for the party's ideological mobilization, vigilance and intensification of ideological and political militancy. It calls for a clear reply from the party as a whole and from all its members.

MOCZULSKI INTERVIEWED ON OPPOSITION MOVEMENT

DW170755 Hamburg DER SPEIGEL in German 15 Sep 80 pp 148-150

[Text] The nationalist Leszek Moczulski, 50, a jurist, historian and journalist, lives in Warsaw. He has been arrested by the police 24 times this year, but never sentenced. He was released the week before last because of the Gdansk agreement. He says his followers number "several thousand."

SPIEGEL: Mr Moczulski, you are heading an opposition organization...

Moczulski: We are not an organization, we consider ourselves a political party.

SPIEGEL: Well, an opposition party calling itself "Confederation of Independent Poland." What aim do you pursue?

Moczulski: Our aim is an independent, sovereign Poland, free of Soviet supremacy and of the totalitarian dictatorship of the Polish United Workers Party.

SPIEGEL: How is Soviet supremacy to be ended?

Moczulski: An independent republic of Poland means that the stationing of foreign troops in the country will be possible only on the basis of a clear agreement of the Polish state.

SPIEGEL: Is one of your demands that Poland should leave the Warsaw Pact?

Moczulski: One of our demands, in the long run, is that Poland ought to achieve full freedom with regard to alliances. For the near future, however, we do not have any reservations to Poland's remaining in the Warsaw Pact, under certain conditions.

SPIEGEL: Such as?

Moczulski: First of all the Warsaw Pact should be exclusively a defense pact.

SPIEGEL: Is it not?

Moczulski: I do not speak of declarations here. We demand that military action, such as the invasion of Czechoslovakia or in Afghanistan should automatically lead to Poland's quitting the Warsaw Pact. As regards the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland, it could take place in phases, but it should be continued until the last battalion has left.

SPIEGEL: Do you seriously believe that the Soviet Union would be prepared to fulfill such a demand? In 1956 Hungarian Premier Nagy's demand for Hungary's quitting the Warsaw Pact led to an immediate invasion of Soviet tanks and to a carnage. Don't you fear that a similar tragedy could involve your country and thus also Europe?

Moczulski: As a historian I know very well how misleading historical analogies are. You were speaking of a time when the Soviet Union was an imperial big power, without all the problems that have accumulated in the past 20 years.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean to say that the Soviet Union has become a medium power?

Moczulski: Today the Soviet Union must cope with war in Afghanistan, with the danger of understanding being achieved between China and the United States and with very poor relations with Japan. It must cope with strikes in Togliatti, and it cannot use machine guns against the strikers, something it would have done without hesitation in Khrushchev's times.

SPIEGEL: And you believe that the big power USSR because of its foreign and domestic political worries would look on passively while the People's Republic of Poland, so far the most important state of the imperium, said farewell to it overnight?

Moczulski: What I wanted to say is that one cannot at all compare the world political situation of 1980 with that of 1956. Just bear in mind: For today's young Poles the Budapest events of 1956 lie as far back as lies 1849 for my generation, the year when Paskievich came to Hungary. [Footnote: Field Marshal Paskievich, commander in chief of the Russian invasion army, forced the rebellious Hungarians to capitulate]

SPIEGEL: Let us discuss Poland of 1980: The agreements between the state leadership and the strike committees of coastal cities supposedly have been accepted by the greatest oppositional grouping in Poland, the KOR committee. What does the "Confederation of Independent Poland" say to this?

Moczulski: When we were recently sitting in a prison cell together with Adam Michnik,-- I told him that I felt great respect for KOR activities in connection with strikes. As regards the agreements you mentioned, you have certainly read the statement of the new party chief Kania. He said that one must see to it that the new trade unions have a socialist character, and that they accept the leading role of the party.

SPIEGEL: That is what the agreement said. You realize that without these formulations an agreement would have never been achieved, that the strike movement would have developed in a few days to become a general strike which could have easily ended in a national catastrophe?

Moczulski: I do not share your opinion. We, the "Confederation of Independent Poland," were for a general strike before the whole thing had started.

SPIEGEL: And not even the threatening PRAVDA and TASS commentaries have shaken your determination?

Moczulski: Only in two cases would one have to reckon with military intervention by the Soviets: If the Polish leadership tried to abruptly free itself from Moscow...

SPIEGEL: Which is your most important demand...

Moczulski: I demand that for Poland, not for the present leadership of Poland which one can hardly term as leadership and as Polish.

SPIEGEL: At any rate there is no other in Poland.

Moczulski: Should that leadership want to separate from Moscow overnight, or should the Polish independence forces be about to take over the power in the country, one would have to reckon with Soviet intervention. But only then. Please keep in mind that the threat with the danger of a Soviet intervention is the main instrument of assistance with which one has been ruling this country for 36 years.

SPIEGEL: Don't you think that this terrible vision has promoted the striking workers to accept the leading role of the party?

Moczulski: If fear that under this conditon the future free and independent trade unions with an own administration will neither be free, independent or have their own administration.

SPIEGEL: You want to have free trade unions as a political force competing with the ruling party in the country and ending the current power monopoly of the communists?

Moczulski: We, the "Confederation of Independent Poland," are indeed in favor of new political parties coming about in the country, which in the end will deprive communism of its power. The alternative is: either a dictatorship in line with Soviet interests--or self-determination of the Polish nation. Living on one's knees--no!

SPIEGEL: That was a paraphrase of the known words of the Spanish Communist Party leader Dolores Ibarruri ("Better to die fighting, than to live on one's knees"), who became an obedient tool of Stalin.

Moczulski: We do not want to fight, not even while standing. But even less do we want to perish as a kneeling nation.

DISSIDENT LITYNSKI ON NEW TRADE UNIONS, CENSORSHIP LAW

LD161541 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Sep 80 p 4

[Raymong Van Den Boogaard interview with Polish dissident Jan Litynski: "Astonished Dissident on the Street Again"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 3 September--[Question] Had Litynski, through his contacts with workers, seen the strikes coming?

[Answer] "The last year somewhat changed the situation. Initially the workers with whom we had contacts were individuals, later the further they went, the more groups of friends they represented."

The Warsaw dissident will have to wait and see if the new trade unions really will be free. "The authorities will probably try to compromise the new unions. There is now a trend toward free trade unions with which the government will have to live. The new unions will meet with difficulties: bureaucracy, and other vertical structures in Gdansk.

"But that is not a probelm for the workers in Gdansk, it is a problem for the whole of society. The workers in Gdansk need the help of experts, and financial support."

[Question] The new censorship law that the government has promised will make little difference for Robotnik. As a nonofficial publication, its editors will stand out against submitting its contents to the censor.

[Answer] The new censorship law is an important result. The government promise means that censorship in the future will no longer be secret and uncheckable, and appeals against the censor's decisions will be possible. We remain independent, but for the journalists of the official press this will naturally make a great difference. And in addition the changes in censorship strike at the heart of the system.

I think that today's events indicate an important change in the country's history, that could go deeper than 1956. Then the changes were a result of the changes at the top, in connection with destalinization. Now it is society itself that has started moving.

[Question] But this requires the capability of the system to adapt itself to the changes.

[Answer] That is a difficult question. The strikers' demands on censorship and the party leadership's privileges strike at the heart of the system. In itself it is not so important who rules this country, as that alongside the party self-generated organizations can exist, such as free trade unions.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH CITED ON REFORMS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

LD111522 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sep (PAP)--The SZTANDAR MLODYCH daily reports that the main board of the socialist union of Polish students has compiled and prepared a number of postulates concerning the improvement of the work of Polish higher school and betterment of conditions of education of Polish academic youth.

The students, writes the daily, regard as the most urgent task the granting of greater autonomy to higher schools i.e. the granting of broad powers to collegial bodies, which would truely enable them to manage the schools.

The students also point out to the necessity of undertaking measures leading to the moral revival of academic community, evidenced by universal dignity and honesty, to the restoration of the role of scientific critique and openness of discussions.

It is postulated that the practice of striking off people from the lists of students without stating the reasons for the action should be abandoned. Many other postulates deal with the changes in the mode of recruitment of students and the system of the graduates' employment.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ATTACKS AIMS OF FRG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

LD081218 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep (PAP)--Z. Ramotowski writes in a dispatch from Bonn in ZYCIE WARSZAWY:

The bosses of the Christian Democrats have decided to use "the events in Poland" in their election campaign. At what price? This is unimportant. The aim, it seems, justifies the means. These are amazing capers, even ludicrous and pathetic. Thus, Strauss and all rightwing forces who are showing so little benevolence toward Polish realities [deystvitelnost] and toward the Poles, have suddenly displayed "sympathy" for us. Well, not for all, and only then to certain limits. "Moral support, yes, but no 'material aid.'" Afterwards this formula was altered: Credits, perhaps, but with conditions. The implementation of internal reforms in Poland must be guaranteed.

Who is saying this? West German rightwing forces. With what right are they prescribing conditions concerning the internal affairs of another country? The fact that the West German rightwing forces are prescribing conditions to Poland is assuming particular significance.

The friendly gestures of various gentlemen, (?groupings) and [word indistinct] who have sensed the opportunity to stress, under the cover of sympathy for the Poles, what they have been proclaiming for several decades are also transparent shameless revanchist claims.

It is characteristic that in Mannheim approximately 1,000 CDU and CSU politicians, in connection with the forthcoming elections, adopted "a manifesto in favor of a turning point in Germany." The ninth point of this document reads: "The union [CDU/CSU] will fight with all its strength for a political and spiritual turning point. The whole of Germany will remain our fatherland."

What such a "turning point" in Bonn's political practice could mean for Poland, Europe and the FRG itself, there is no need to explain to we Poles.

The Christian Democrats are not interested in Poland, Polish workers, or democracy. Their aim--and the CDU and CSU have, moreover, formulated this officially--is a "re-orientation" of the FRG's policy, a turn to colder times in Europe and the bringing nearer of the nationalist fantasies of a greater Germany.

It seems to the politicians on the Rhine, "who eternally live in the past," that an opportunity has arisen to set in motion mechanisms familiar in the past: creating dissension in the relations between the Poles, driving a wedge between them and their natural allies, and undermining the inviolability of socialism and of the general military-political system on the continent on which peace in this area of the world depends.

Additional Article

LD110756 Warsaw PAP in English 0228 GMT 11 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The standpoint towards Poland of the West German CDU-CSU has been the cause of serious anxiety of the Polish society for some time now, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

Let us say outright that Mr Strauss's speculations on Poland's domestic difficulties and the downright insolent proposals of some sort of financial "rebuying" of our northern and western territories, which appear here and there in the West German press, are the cause of indignation and revulsion. They also show a complete lack of knowledge of Poland and its people, who, in issues of supreme importance for the state and nation, are unanimous, regardless of their world outlook.

There are no divisions between Poles, nor will there be as concerns the sovereignty of our country, the stability and security of its borders. This was frequently stressed by Poland Primate Cardinal Stefan Syszynski, among others, in his speech during his first official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Pope John Paul II shares this view, together with his countrymen.

No sensible person in the FRG or in the whole world can regard it as right to risk the delicate and important structure of the existing agreements on normalizing Polish-FRG relations in order to achieve any immediate political advantages--during an election campaign, for instance, the daily wrote.

WOJTASZEK RECEIVES MPLA DELEGATION

LD161556 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep (PAP)--Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Emil Wojtaszek today received a delegation of the MPLA-Labour Party headed by Political Bureau Member A. Franca.

The talk held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere concerned the two parties' activities and mutual cooperation.

The MPLA-Labour Party delegates expressed full solidarity with the PUWP.

Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Section W. Piatkowski took part in the meeting.

LEADERS MEET WITH VISITING PAKISTAN FOREIGN SECRETARY

BK141630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha, currently on a visit abroad, held talks with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek in Warsaw on matters of bilateral concern. He also exchanged views with acting Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Antoni Karas on economic cooperation between the two countries and the ways to increase bilateral trade.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG CATHOLIC BISHOPS TOUR

Visit to Czestochowa

LD122220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the West German Episcopate--Bishops' Conference--paid a visit to Czestochowa today. A meeting with the Polish Episcopate and joint religious festivities were held at Jasna Gora. Joint sessions of the Polish Episcopate's Conference and the delegation of the West German Bishops' Conference have also been held. The chairmen of the two conferences, Cardinals Stefan Wyszynski and Joseph Hoeffner, took part. In the evening, the West German cardinals and bishops arrived in Wroclaw where they celebrated a mass in the Wroclaw cathedral located at the [words indistinct], the oldest part of the city dating back to the Piast dynasty.

Visit to Auschwitz, Krakow

LD141246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The delegation of the West German Episcopate led by Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, on a visit to Poland, yesterday visited the former Hitlerite Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp. Accompanied by Krakow metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski and a group of Polish clergy, the delegation laid a wreath at the courtyard of Block 11 at the death wall.

Subsequently, the West German cardinals and bishops visited the interior of Block 11 where Father Maksimilian Kolbe had been imprisoned. In the evening, members of the West German Episcopate arrived in Krakow where they took part in a solemn mass in the Mariacki Church.

Return to Warsaw

LD141302 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 14 Sep (DPA)--The delegation of the German Catholic Bishops' Conference, consisting of three cardinals and four bishops and led by Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, ended its tour of Poland today and returned to Warsaw, where they were received by Primate Cardinal Wyszynski. A solemn high mass will take place in Warsaw cathedral this evening.

COUNCIL OF STATE NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

LD161523 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] On Thursday, 11 September, Eugeniusz Kulaga was appointed ambassador to France by the Polish Council of State. He will replace Tadeusz Olechowski, who has occupied that post since April 1976 and who had represented his country in Paris for the first time from 1969 to 1972.

HIGHER EDUCATION REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN WARSAW

LD122216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the approaching new academic year, rectors of higher educational establishments, (?and representatives of scientific, higher educational establishments and technology) held a session in Warsaw yesterday and today. Andrzej Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Jarema Maciszewski, head of the Department of Science and Education of the PZPR Central Committee; and Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the Main Board of Science, Higher Education and Technology (?of the Polish Academy of Sciences), took part. Janusz Gorski, minister of education, higher education and technology, reported that work (?on implementation) of the postulates put forward by academic communities, affecting the statute on higher education of 1968, still in force, has been commenced. Provisions of the new statute will be widely discussed at higher educational establishments. [Passage indistinct] Andrzej Werblan spoke during the conference. He presented an assessment of the social and political situation and dealt with certain questions raised during the conference.

Werblan Speech

LD130806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A conference of rectors of higher educational establishments belonging to the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has taken place in Warsaw. Andrzej Werblan, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, took part in the deliberations.

In his speech he stated, among other things, that public discussions should begin on the issue of self-government in higher educational establishments. Appropriate changes should be carried out on the basis of the results of the discussion. He also emphasized the necessity for a wide-ranging and open dialogue with the students about the country's problems and epoch-making events which have recently taken place, and about the social background of these events.

The dialogue should be conducted in such a way as to strengthen in the awareness of the entire community the understanding of the sense of the party's policy and party's efforts to effect renovation on the basis of socialist principles.

GLOS PRACY OUTLINES DRAFT TU LAW, REQUESTS READERS' VIEWS

AU151450 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] For a long time trade union aktivs have been asking for a new trade union law, one that is consistent with the present state of development of the economy and democracy. The previous and the only postwar law was adopted in 1949 and the decree on plant councils was adopted at the beginning of 1945.

As we have frequently reported, work on the draft trade union law has been greatly advanced in the past few weeks. The working group has drawn up the TENETS of this draft, which are being discussed by trade union bodies and by some factory organizations.

Today we want to present the main ideas of these tenets for you to discuss. We have knowingly avoided strictly legal definitions, which must be included in the draft law, because we think that it will be easier to exchange views. We are waiting for your letters, remarks and proposals, which should be submitted in writing to the GLOS PRACY editorial board, 00-375 Warsaw, Ul. Smolna 12.

We will publish your letters insofar as possible and forward your views to the commission in charge of the draft law.

1) How should the principle of the self-governing nature and of the independence of trade unions be formulated by law?

TRADE UNIONS ARE NOT SUBJECTED TO SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

This tenet would mean that in its activities on behalf of work forces, in its evaluations of the performance of enterprises and in disputes arising from labor contracts in enterprises, the plant council is completely independent of management; and that the same principle applies to the position of the main administration of each trade union toward the appropriate industrial associations, the appropriate departments and all the other departments concerned with workers' affairs; and to the position of the local trade union bodies (voivodship or other bodies) toward the local state administration of the appropriate level.

2) What legal regulations should guarantee for trade unions the ability to truly discharge their functions as defenders of the working people?

A) TRADE UNIONS PARTICIPATE IN ESTABLISHING SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS AND IN IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF EMPLOYMENT, WORKING CONDITIONS, SOCIAL AND INSURANCE BENEFITS, HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING POLICY AND CHANGES IN LABOR LAWS.

Such a formulation of trade unions' participation in determining and implementing certain areas of the state's domestic policy would mean that--through their representation--trade unions are entitled to present their viewpoints on the long-term and annual national plans and on their proposals regarding the division of the national product. During implementation of these plans, trade unions influence the course and implementation of social policy and the determination of its priorities and possible corrections.

B) TRADE UNIONS PARTICIPATE IN WORKING OUT ALL DRAFT REGULATIONS AND DECISIONS THAT ARE IMPORTANT FOR EMPLOYEES, ABOVE ALL, THOSE THAT CONCERN LABOR CONTRACTS, PRICES, COST OF LIVING, WAGES AND OTHER BENEFITS, INSURANCE, HEALTH, REST AND HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Such a formulation would transfer trade union rights listed in A) as statewide rights to the sphere of the regulations and decisions prepared within branches, departments, regions and so on.

C) A TRADE UNION BODY MAY ACCUSE AN ENTERPRISE MANAGER OF MAKING DECISIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYEES INCONSISTENT WITH THE LAW OR VIOLATING THE SOCIAL INTEREST. SHOULD NO COMPROMISE BE REACHED, THE ACCUSATION IS EXAMINED BY THE BODY WHICH SUPERVISES THE MANAGER, TOGETHER WITH A SUPERIOR TRADE UNION BODY. THE MANAGER'S DECISON IS SUSPENDED DURING THE EXAMINATION.

This would mean that the trade union interest in employees' affairs has a force of a legal appeal against implementation of the decision questioned by trade unions.

D) THE TRADE UNION HAS THE RIGHT TO ASK THE APPROPRIATE BODY TO BRING TO ACCOUNT PERSONS GUILTY OF VIOLATING EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS AND SUCH A BODY IS OBLIGED TO INFORM THE UNION WITHIN A MONTH OF HOW THE ISSUE WAS SOLVED.

Such a regulation would put an end to situations in which the administration is--it is true--compelled to restore the rights due to an employee, but in which the person or persons guilty of violating these rights are not punished.

E) IF THE PLANT COUNCIL EXHAUSTS ALL THE OTHER MEANS OF DEFENDING THE EMPLOYEES' VITAL INTERESTS, IT CAN--HAVING REACHED THE NECESSARY AGREEMENT WITH A SUPERIOR TRADE UNION BODY--DECIDE TO GO ON STRIKE, AFTER GIVING THE ENTERPRISE MANAGER 2 WEEKS' NOTICE.

Such a formulation would give trade unions the opportunity to use a most acute form of opposition against measures that represent a drastic blow to the employees' important interests; it would give the enterprise the right and opportunity to correct its false decisions.

3) Which detailed duties of the administration regarding the trade unions should be included in the law?

A) ALL DRAFT REGULATIONS AND DECISIONS ON LABOR CONTRACTS, WAGES, BENEFITS, PRICES, COST OF LIVING, INSURANCE, HEALTH PROTECTION AND MEETING EMPLOYEES' HOUSING NEEDS REQUIRE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH THE APPROPRIATE TRADE UNION BODY.

The fact that decisions in these matters are made dependent on a written agreement places all levels of the administration in the situation of being obliged to take certain measures, excludes possibilities for arbitrary interpretations and makes it possible to establish binding deadlines.

B) ENTERPRISES AND THEIR SUPERIOR UNITS ARE OBLIGED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE TRADE UNIONS ALL THE DATA ON WHATEVER FALLS WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES AND TO ENABLE THEM TO EXAMINE DOCUMENTS CONCERNING EMPLOYEES' AFFAIRS.

Such a formulation would make it binding on the administration to maintain openness of all measures affecting employees' affairs.

C) THE ENTERPRISE MANAGER WHO HAS MADE A DECISION WHICH THE TRADE UNION REGARDS AS CONFLICTING WITH THE LAW OR AS VIOLATING THE SOCIAL INTEREST IS OBLIGED TO EXAMINE THIS DECISION TOGETHER WITH THE TRADE UNION BODY THAT OBJECTS TO IT AS SOON AS SUCH A TRADE UNION OBJECTION HAS BEEN MADE.

Such a formulation would mean that representatives of the administration have no right to avoid or even postpone the examination--together with trade union bodies--of each decision concerningthe crucial affairs of the employees.

D) THE MANAGERS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS IN ENTERPRISES ARE OBLIGED TO COOPERATE WITH THE SHOP COUNCILS AND THE OMBUDSMEN AND TO SOLICIT THEIR VIEWS WHEN MAKING DECISIONS ON EMPLOYEES' AFFAIRS.

Such a regulation would transfer the duties of the managements as defined under C) to the lower organizational levels of enterprises.

E) ENTERPRISE MANAGERS ARE OBLIGED TO IMMEDIATELY EXAMINE EACH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE PLANT COUNCIL ON IMPROVEMENTS IN WORKING CONDITIONS AND THE SOCIAL AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE WORK FORCES AND TO INFORM THE PLANT COUNCIL ABOUT THEIR DECISIONS WITHIN 1 MONTH; THE DUTIES OF THE UNIT THAT IS SUPERIOR TO A GIVEN ENTERPRISE ARE SIMILAR IF THE PLANT COUNCIL--FOR JUSTIFIABLE REASONS--HAD ADDRESSED ITS PROPOSALS TO IT.

Such a regulation would legally put an end to the frequent practice of ignoring the justified detailed trade union proposals in enterprises or of evading them.

F) HE WHO, FOR REASONS OF HIS ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTION, VIOLATES THE TRADE UNION LAW, HINDERS LEGAL TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES OR MAKES DECISIONS WITHOUT THE NECESSARY COOPERATION WITH THE TRADE UNIONS WILL BE FINED UP TO Z5,000.

Such a legal regulation--no matter how high the fine--would create a situation in which the representatives of the administration who violate the trade union law would risk their own money in addition to possible official sanctions.

4) Which control powers exercised by the trade unions should be guaranteed by the trade union law?

THE TRADE UNIONS EXERCISE CONTROL OVER IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL POLICY AND OVER OBSERVANCE OF EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS; ADMINISTER SOCIAL INSPECTION OF WORK AND INSPECTION OF WORK; [AS PUBLISHED] CARRY OUT EVALUATIONS OF THE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYEES; AND ORGANIZE SOCIAL CONTROL OVER MARKET SUPPLIES, SERVICES AND PRICES.

Such a formulation of the problem would bestow a generally binding legal status on the trade union control activities concerning spheres that determine the working conditions and living standards of all workers.

5) What trade unions' duties should be included in the trade union law?

A) THE TRADE UNIONS DEFEND THE INTERESTS AND RIGHTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The inclusion of such a general formulation would define the nature of trade union activities in a general way.

B) THE TRADE UNIONS, IN EDUCATION, ENCOURAGE EMPLOYEES TO STRENGTHEN THEIR SOCIALIST ATTITUDE TO WORK AND TO OBSERVE THE PRINCIPLES OF LIVING IN A COMMUNITY.

Such a regulation included in the law would define the (educational) methods and the measures of the trade unions aimed at fostering employees' attitudes and at formulating self-evaluations in the working communities.

C) THE PLANT COUNCILS DEVELOP INITIATIVE AND MILITANCY OF WORK FORCES IN IMPLEMENTING SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS.

The trade union duties so formulated with regard to the enterprises' basic production functions would make possible the correct educational and socio-organizational efforts.

D) THE TRADE UNIONS SEEK TO ENSURE THAT WORK FORCES PARTICIPATE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES AND IN IMPROVING THEIR PERFORMANCE AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT; THEY STRENGTHEN WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS AND PARTICIPATE IN THEIR ACTIVITIES.

As long as there is no law for the workers self-government groups, it would be perhaps difficult to be more precise in defining the nature and form of the trade unions' participation in these groups.

E) THE TRADE UNIONS CONDUCT THEIR OWN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND MANAGE THE SUBORDINATE INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE, REST, CULTURE AND RECREATION.

This would legally define the activities of care, educational, cultural, recreational and other centers and units, sanatoriums and so on, run by trade unions.

6) Which principles of internal trade union life should be included in the law, aside from the trade unions statutes?

A) TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IS VOLUNTARY.

The inclusion of this item would simply reaffirm an elementary civic freedom. Membership in any organization can be only voluntary.

B) THE TRADE UNIONS' BASIC ORGANIZATION IS THE PLANT ORGANIZATION MADE UP OF TRADE UNION MEMBERS EMPLOYED BY THE PLANT.

Such a formulation would sanction the fact that the bond of common work is the basis of association within trade unions; such a basis results from the very nature of trade unions.

C) TRADE UNION BODIES ARE ELECTED BY TRADE UNION MEMBERS IN SECRET ELECTIONS; ALL RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED BY A MAJORITY OF VOTES IN THE PRESENCE OF AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF THE MEMBERS.

Such a formulation would constitute a general legal guarantee of the democratic forms of trade union life--side by side with detailed statutory guarantees.

D) MEMBERS OF THE PLANT COUNCIL PERFORM THEIR FUNCTIONS ON A SOCIAL BASIS, BUT WORK ENTERPRISES ARE OBLIGED TO RELEASE ONE OR MORE OF THEM FROM THEIR PROFESSIONAL DUTIES SO THEY MAY PERFORM THEIR REGULAR DUTIES IN THE PLANT COUNCILS.

The inclusion of such an item in the new trade union law would certainly not be questioned.

E) THE MEMBERS OF THE PLANT COUNCIL WHO HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THEIR EMPLOYMENT DUTIES ARE PAID THEIR WAGES AND GIVEN THE SAME BENEFITS AS OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE PLANT, OR

F) ARE PAID BY THE TRADE UNION, RETAINING THEIR RIGHT TO OTHER BENEFITS PAID BY THE PLANT.

As for the above item, it seems reasonable that the proposals for alternative solutions (in accordance with subparagraphs E or F) should be discussed.

7) How should the law ensure the legal protection of the work performed by persons chosen to discharge trade union functions?

THE TERMINATION OF THE WORK CONTRACT OF A MEMBER OF THE PLANT COUNCIL, A MEMBER OF THE SHOP COUNCIL, A TRADE UNION DELEGATE OR AN EMPLOYEE CHOSEN TO DISCHARGE TRADE UNION FUNCTIONS IN A SUPERIOR TRADE UNION BODY CAN BE EFFECTED ONLY FOR REASONS FOR WHICH HE IS TO BLAME AND IN AGREEMENT WITH A SUPERIOR TRADE UNION BODY.

Such a formulation would protect the trade unionists chosen to discharge trade union functions against possible administrative repression caused, for example, by these unionists' irreconcilability in defending employees' rights, the interests of work forces, trade union prerogatives and so on.

8) How should the law determine the establishment of trade unions in keeping with the general laws?

THE TRADE UNION GAINS ITS LEGAL VALIDITY AS SOON AS IT IS REGISTERED WITH THE SUPREME COURT (WITH THE CHAMBER OF LABOR AND SOCIAL INSURANCE).

The introduction of such a formulation or of a similar one seems most necessary from the viewpoint of elementary order in the state and public life.

NEED FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL POLICY SEEN

LD122330 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Sep (PAP)--Beef and pork production in this country has been showing a downward trend since last June. The recent introduction of higher prices on the porkers contracted by the state, as well as a host of other measures that will follow a detailed analysis of the economic conditions existing in agriculture, are expected to stem the decline and help reconstruct the pig stock next year.

Experiences of the recent years point to the necessity of improving the agricultural policy and introducing new mechanisms and instruments stimulating the agricultural production.

The most urgent tasks: correct the structure and proportions of prices on agricultural produce and industrial means of production, ensure profitability of agricultural production and turn from the "you-have-to-do-it" form of agricultural management to more effective economic mechanisms.

Another indispensable task calls for modifying the agricultural credit system and the policy of farmers' economic liabilities, well as verification of the economic and financial systems applied in state-run farms.

An analysis of the present state and needs of agriculture calls also for an allround revision of investment outlays in the entire food economy, with a view to upgrading land productivity, processing industries, farm machines and agriculture-oriented chemical industry.

An animation of the social life and production activity in the countryside is also conditioned by the restoration of the rank and role of village self-management, equipping it with new functions and increased competence. Village self-management should play the role of a social supervising body to watch over the efficiency of the services for the farmers.

Report on Improvement Plans

LD131128 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Sep (PAP)--Since June this year, production of cattle and pigs for slaughter has fallen in Poland. It is hoped that the raising of procurement prices for pigs from 6 September, and other measures which will follow a deep economic analysis to be carried out this year into agricultural production, will halt the development of these tendencies and help to replenish the cattle population next year.

The experience of the last few years shows that agricultural policy must be improved and new mechanism and tools introduced to stimulate the development of agricultural production. The structure and correlation of prices for agricultural produce and industrial equipment for agricultural production must be regularized. Profitability of production must be ensured, and there must be a transition from the present directive methods of agricultural management to more efficient economic mechanisms. It is necessary to modify the credit system and the policy of economic taxation in rural areas, and to review the financial-economic system of collectivized farms and agricultural enterprises.

Analysis of the situation in, and requirements of agriculture dictates the need for a general overhaul of the structure of capital investment in the whole food complex, with special consideration of the problems of land productivity and of the main branches of the processing industry, agricultural machinery and chemicals for agriculture. Rural self-government must, above all, carry out public control over services to the countryside and agriculture.

CEREAL HARVEST NEARS COMPLETION; FODDER PRODUCTION LOW

LD141512 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Sep (PAP)--Farmers in Poland are about to complete this year's tough cereal harvest, which is expected to yield an estimated 19 million tonnes. That is over 2 million tonnes more than last year.

This, however, is not likely to alter the country's [words indistinct] fodder, which are still lower than the modest amounts harvested last year. The same is true of potatoes, whose crops here are expected to be at least 6 million tonnes short of last year's result.

To boost farm production and encourage animal breeding, the authorities increased supplies of nutritive fodder, raised purchase prices of porkers, and announced price regulation with respect to other animal products and cereals. To curb fodder shortage next spring, farmers are going to grow winter aftercrops on an area of 1 million hectares. Also winter crops cultivation will be enhanced as compared with previous years.

Delays, Difficulties in Harvesting

LD141642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Summary] The central harvest festival, scheduled for today in Zamosc, has been canceled. Festivities of this kind cost a lot. Besides, field work is 3 weeks behind. Some 400,000 hectares of grain crops remain to be cut. Most of this is in Gorzow, Jelenia Gora, Walbrzych and Nowy Sacz voivodships. Not all crops have been harvested. Fields are wet and it is not always possible to use heavy machinery. "This work" is to be carried out on 9 million hectares. Grain crops have to be sown on more than 5 million hectares. Root crops are to be lifted from some 4 million hectares. Farmers must carry out various operations all at once.

Farmers are not waiting for the arrival machines or for the right conditions to use them, but are working hard gathering in agricultural produce from the fields. Purchasing points must be open all the time to enable them to deliver their goods. Farmers have difficulties with fuel needed to give vapor treatment [parowanie] to potatoes. This problem centers around coal. There are also serious troubles with spare parts and fertilizers. Many farmers procure spare parts themselves, making them when necessary.

AGRICULTURE MAKES USE OF SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY

LD101458 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep (PAP)--A successive teledetection experiment "Telefoto-80" carried on in July and August has brought about interesting results. This experiment, organized by the (?Geodesy) and Cartography Institute in Warsaw and the Space Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences, aimed to study the use of teledetection techniques, i.e. the aerial and satellite photography, for needs of agriculture. For this purpose Polish specialists have taken many series of pictures and completed numerous ground studies. Pictures taken aboard the Soviet orbital station "Salyut-6" were also used in these works.

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL ENDS TALKS, LEAVES BUCHAREST

Ceausescu Rally Speech

AU161102 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0950 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 16 September Bucharest Romanian-Mozambique friendship rally occasioned by President Samora Machel's visit to Romania--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Samora Machel, esteemed Mozambique comrades, dear comrades and friends,

At this meeting of Romanian Mozambique friendship I want to once again convey warm greetings to Comrade Samora Machel and the other Mozambique comrades, and to express our feelings of solidarity with the Mozambique people who, led by Frelimo, are struggling for their independent socioeconomic development, for building a new society based on social justice and equity. [applause]

Long-standing relations of solidarity exist between the RCP and Frelimo. Our party actively supported--through moral, political, diplomatic and material means--Frelimo's struggle against colonial domination and for national independence. We are happy that this struggle, which cost many sons of the Mozambique people their lives, ended in success, and that the end of colonial domination in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau marked a new stage toward the complete elimination of colonial domination, thus forcefully demonstrating that we live at a time when colonialism will be eradicated, when imperialist oppression will utterly disappear. [applause, cheers, chants of "We will work and struggle and defend peace"]

Our friendship and cooperation developed in parallel with the Mozambican people's difficult struggle against foreign domination. They have been raised to a higher level since Mozambique began building a new and free life. We have taken considerable steps along the path of cooperation. My visit to Mozambique in 1979, amid the new conditions, marked an important moment for raising the relations between the RCP and Frelimo, between Romania and Mozambique to a higher level. Similarly, the present visit to our country by Comrade Samora Machel and the other Mozambique comrades will mark new moments for our economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, for the achievement of a new and prosperous economy that should improve the material and cultural life of the Mozambican people, for the development of our countries, for their solidarity, and for independence and social progress. [applause]

We know that building a new social system requires unceasing efforts. Romania itself had to make great efforts in the 36 years since the social and national revolution to build a socialist society. Dear Mozambique comrades, you have had an opportunity these days to see some of our people's achievements. At this important plant, too, you could see the efforts made by the workers class, engineers and technicians, as by all our people, to lay the foundations of a highly technological industry and to ensure sound bases for a comprehensively developed socialist society, for the continuous development of Socialist Romania, for continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard--the essense of our party's policy, the supreme goal of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers]

In view of our own experience, we have full understanding for the efforts the Mozambique people must make to promote their socioeconomic development. We are aware that building a new society requires intensive work, a domestic technical-material basis, cadres, and unity between the party and people, who must work in close cooperation and unity; this is, in the final analysis, the guarantee for all victories.

Socialism and communism, as any victory for which a people struggle, can only be the result of work, struggle and once again struggle on all fronts, domestic and international; they require a revolutionary spirit and efforts to unswervingly serve the interests of the people, of socialism, of peace and international cooperation. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu, peace"]

We are firmly convinced that the Mozambican people, who waged difficult struggles for their independence, will be able to successfully implement their socioeconomic development plans and build a new social system. We want to assure Comrade Samora Machel and the other Mozambican comrades, the Frelimo party and the Mozambican people of the same militant solidarity with their work and struggle to promote their independent socioeconomic development, with their further struggle against the colonialist and imperialist policy, for a better and more just world. [applause]

At our talks these days we decided to impart new scope to the Romanian-Mozambican cooperation. We agreed to implement various important projects in agricultural, industrial, mining and social areas which will have an important impact on the socioeconomic development of both our countries, on the solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Mozambique. I want to assure you that Romania will do its utmost to implement our new agreements, so that our bilateral relations may become a model of relations between two friendly countries struggling for their independent socioeconomic development, for a dignified, free and happy life. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, while discussing our economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration, we cannot ignore the international situation. We are all fully aware that the socioeconomic development in each country--including our own--that the implementation of a long-term program, require favorable international circumstances, peace and detente, because only in peaceful conditions can the peoples concentrate their efforts on their socioeconomic development. Hence, throughout its international policy, Romania resolutely struggles for full equality among all states, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force. We are consistently struggling to enforce respect for each people's right to be full masters in their countries and to freely decide on their development, in accordance with their wishes and without any foreign interference. [applause, cheers]

In view of these requirements, Romania resolutely strives to develop relations of cooperation and solidarity with socialist, developing and nonaligned countries, as well as with developed capitalist and all other states, regardless of social system. We believe that only this kind of action serves the interests both of our people and of detente, national independence and peace. [applause]

As is known, international life features very complex problems. In the first half of this year international tension reached a peak. The problems and the tension are the result of contradictions and struggle among various forces in the world, primarily between progressive and imperialist forces, between peoples struggling for independence and forces still endeavoring to enslave other peoples, between the socialist and imperialist countries, that is between the forces of domination and dictate, and the forces and people struggling to eradicate this policy and to achieve a new, equal cooperation among all the nations in the world. There are still many attempts to redivide the zones of influence and domination over various countries. All these necessarily lead to a greater tension and endanger peace and the policy of detente.

It is true that recent developments entitle us to forcefully and clearly state that international trends are in favor of progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and that the scope of the national and social liberation struggle and of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism forcefully demonstrate that the forces of progress and anti-imperialism are stronger. If they act in complete solidarity and unity they can achieve even more important victories and put a final stop to the imperialist policy of domination. [applause]

Even at the beginning of this year when tension was mounting in international life, more peoples won their national independence, such as Zimbabwe, whose people, after prolonged struggle, succeeded in ending the colonial domination, becoming independent and establishing a new government, led by Robert Mugabe. That government rallied and has our solidarity, and has demonstrated that a people determined to become independent, despite all difficulties, will do so and will consolidate their independence at any price. Today there is no force in the world capable of preventing a people from becoming independent; there is no force capable of preventing a people from building a new, free and independent life, from building socialism. This is the irreversible trend of development. National freedom and socialism are the only forces that will triumph in the world. [applause, cheers]

We must not, however, forget that no one ever became independent without a struggle, and that building a new social system is only possible through work and struggle, that the achievement of new, equal relations among all the states is only possible through work and struggle, that peace is only possible as the result of the united struggle of progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all the peoples who want to live in peace and friendship. [applause]

Hence, while looking confidently to the future, we remain aware of the need to strengthen solidarity and unity among all progressive anti-imperialist forces, the need to secure the active participation of all peoples--large and small--in solving international problems. Naturally, in view of international circumstances, we attach particular importance to ensuring the equal participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the nonaligned and developing ones in solving problems. Thus, confident in the socialist and peaceful future of mankind, we resolutely advocate that unity and solidarity in the struggle for this victory be strengthened. As in the past, nothing will be obtained in the future without struggle and work. [applause]

The world is still divided into rich and poor. Over two-thirds of mankind live in squalor and poverty, while a small part of it lives in rich countries and has developed through the colonial oppression of other peoples and thus has a better life. However, this wealth was amassed precisely at the expense of scores of peoples, those of Romania and Mozambique among them. If the rich countries continue to maintain their high living standards, it is because they continue to oppress other peoples in one form or another and to get rich at their expense. Hence, the order of the day is to establish new international relations and a new international order, based on equality, equity and on the elimination of oppression. The relations among states must be based on mutual advantage, equity and cooperation contributing to the development of each one of them, to the exclusion of inequality and oppression.

This is in point of fact the fundamental issue of the new world economic order. We know that this will not be easy to achieve. With this problem now under debate at the United Nations, the rich countries refuse to take into consideration the legitimate aspirations of the peoples; they view the issue of aid as a matter of charity.

No, it is the right of poor people to recover some of what they gave the imperialists and capitalists. It is the peoples' right to recover and make up at least partially for hundreds of years of oppression. The developed countries must understand that they must take into account the legitimate requirements of the peoples who want to promote their well-being, development and independence. [applause]

The arms race has assumed huge proportions. Some $500 billion will be spent this year on armaments. Stockpiles of various weaponry, especially nuclear weapons, are continuously growing. Huge military expenditures are becoming increasingly difficult, in fact insupportable, burdens for all peoples. Hence, we must make every effort to halt the arms race and proceed to general, primarily nuclear disarmament. A 10 percent annual cutback in military spending alone would make available about $50 billion in funds which could then be used to solve various social and economic problems in the respective countries, while a considerable part could be channeled to helping the developing countries. This would supply the means for solving this problem of vital importance for mankind's future.

We must make every possible effort to start cutting back armaments. We Europeans are vitally interested in halting the deployment of additional medium-range nuclear missiles, and therefore we consistently advocate beginning negotiations on this, in the belief that the USSR's suggestions are sound and sufficient as a basis for negotiations to halt the deployment of additional missiles. The time has come for the European peoples to resolutely rise in defense of their right to life and existence, of their freedom and of civilization. They must make every possible effort so that the wonderful achievements of science and human knowledge will serve exclusively mankind and the progress, well-being and happiness of peoples. [cheers]

We are resolutely striving for the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe. We hope that the Madrid preparatory meeting will end with good results so that the November conference can produce the best possible results and give new impetus to the policy of detente and cooperation. We hope that a disarmament conference will be convened in Europe.

We are resolutely striving for new relations in the Balkans, for a policy of cooperation in our area, as part and parcel of European security and of international peace. Similarly, we resolutely advocate solving all conflicts solely through negotiations. We continue supporting the struggle to eliminate all forms of imperialist and colonial domination. We are actively supporting the struggle of the Namibian people and SWAPO for independence. We are resolutely against the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

Generally speaking, as a socialist country and as revolutionaries, we are and will always be on the side of all the peoples and forces struggling to be complete masters of their destinies and to be independent, and will always develop our solidarity with them. We will further actively support and strengthen our solidarity with the struggle for revolutionary social changes, for socialism and social justice, because this is the only way to ensure genuine peace and progress for mankind. [applause]

We have discussed international problems. We have agreed on a document that we will sign tomorrow on our international cooperation. I am convinced that your visit, our talks and the documents we will sign will impart greater scope to both our bilateral cooperation and to our cooperation in the international arena, and that our countries and peoples--acting in even closer solidarity with other states and peoples--will contribute ever more actively to both their own development and the general cause of progress, independence and peace in the world. [applause]

To the members of Frelimo and the Mozambican people, once again I want to convey the Romanian people's and communists' feelings of militant solidarity, and wishes for ever greater successes in fulfilling their aspirations for socioeconomic development, for building a new social system, and for well-being, happiness and peace. [cheers]

Long live the cooperation between the Romanian and Mozambican peoples, between the RCP and Frelimo. [cheers]

Long live the solidarity and unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. Long live peace, national independence and cooperation among all states. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-peace"]

Talks Resume

AU162003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep (AGERPRES)--Official talks continued in Bucharest, on September 16, between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel.

They resumed the dialogue on questions regarding the development of the friendly Romanian-Mozambican collaboration. The exchange of views emphasized the special care of both parties for amplifying the economic relations. The mutual wish was expressed, to expand the domains and enrich the forms of mutually advantageous collaboration. They examined and set measures for the expansion of cooperation in agriculture, forestry, geology, mining and other domains. It was also established to intensify the collaboration in cadres' training.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Moises Machel met again the same day at Snagov.

The two party and state leaders made a thorough exchange of views on the evolution of the international political life, on the two states' foreign policy and their collaboration in the world arena.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained Samora Moises Machel to luncheon at Snagov. The luncheon passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Joint Documents Signed

AU170646 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0634 GMT on 17 September begins a live relay from the State Council Palace on the signing of Romanian-Mozambican official documents occasioned by the visit to Romania of Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel.

According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Machel sign a joint solemn declaration. The announcer adds that a short while ago, government officials of the two countries signed a protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

After reporting that the two presidents embrace and drink a glass of champagne to the cooperation and solidarity between their countries and peoples, the live relay ends at 0639 GMT.

Machel Departure

AU170730 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0710 GMT 17 September begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure of Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel after an official visit to Romania. According to the announcer, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samora Machel review an honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries are played.

President Samora Machel reportedly takes leave of the Romanian officials who have come to see him off, and embraces Nicolae Ceausescu before boarding the plane.

The live relay ends at 0724 GMT. No speeches are exchanged.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADER CORVALAN

AU161438 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on 11 September met with Comrade Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] who is on a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

Expressing warm thanks for the invitation to visit Romania again, Comrade Luis Corvalan conveyed friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and to the other comrades in the party leadership, as well as best wishes on behalf of the PCCh leadership and himself.

Emphasizing his pleasure at meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again, Comrade Luis Corvalan conveyed to the RCP and its secretary general and to all our people warm thanks for their active solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean communists and other progressive forces, for the political and moral support extended to those forces in their efforts to reestablish the vital rights and democratic freedoms of the Chilean working people, for their principled stand in support of the just cause of the Chilean people, and for the hospitality extended to Chilean patriots--political refugees--in Romania.

Comrade Luis Corvalan highly praised the noteworthy achievements obtained by the Romanian people, led by the RCP and its secretary general, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the activities carried out by the RCP, by Socialist Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the international arena for the triumph of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Expressing thanks for the greetings and for the feelings voiced, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Comrade Luis Corvalan and to the PCCh leadership friendly greetings and best wishes on behalf of our party's leadership and of himself. Expressing satisfaction with the PCCh secretary general's present visit to Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the solidarity of the Romanian communists and people with the struggle waged by the PCCh and other progressive, patriotic forces for the free, independent and democratic development of the Chilean nation.

During their meeting the sides briefed each other on the activities and concerns of the RCP and the PCCh. They stressed the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PCCh, and emphasized their joint determination to expand and deepen them, in keeping with the interests of the two parties and peoples and of the cause of solidarity among communist and workers parties and among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces.

The RCP secretary general and the PCCh secretary general exchanged views on current international issues. Thus, they expressed anxiety about the international situation and stressed the need for actions to halt the deterioration of the political climate, to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente, cooperation and respect for national independence.

The sides expressed the view that, given current international conditions, efforts must be intensified to settle all conflicts between states through political means, through negotiations based on respect for the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and nonrecourse to the use and threat of force.

In connection with the situation in Europe, the sides stressed the need to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, so that it can give fresh impetus to implementing the Helsinki documents and permit genuine progress in the area of cooperation and security in Europe, which is apt to make an important contribution to the policy of peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

At the same time, the sides expressed the view that international peace requires energetic steps to halt the arms race and the deployment of missiles, to adopt specific, concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. They also emphasized the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

Stressing the profound revolutionary and social changes occurring in Latin America, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Luis Corvalan reasserted the RCP's and PCC's solidarity with the struggle of revolutionary and democratic forces on that continent, and pointed to the importance of solidarity and cooperation among those forces at both the national and international level, in the struggle for national independence and sovereignty, for the peoples' right to be masters of their national resources and fate, for peace and social progress.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and comradely understanding.

TROFIN RECEIVES U.S. UNDER SECRETARY SEIDMAN

AU161425 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of mines, petroleum and geology, today received Mrs Herta Seidman, U.S. under secretary for commerce, who is participating in proceedings of the 7th session of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council. The two discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the extraction industry.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE ARRIVES 16 SEPTEMBER

AU161423 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, today arrived in Bucharest on a visit at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

SARLOS, HUNGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

AU121509 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], a delegation of the PPF National Council of the People's Republic of Hungary led by Comrade Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and secretary general of the PPF is currently visiting our country.

The Hungarian delegation was received at the SDUF National Council and had talks with its executive chairman, Tamara Dobrin, on the activities of the two organizations.

They expressed the desire to expand exchanges of experience on questions of mutual interest and to develop the cooperation between the SDUF and the PPF, as well as the friendly relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary.

The delegation also met with Comrade Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for People's Councils' Problems.

The PPF delegation toured economic and social-cultural establishments in Constanta County and had talks with members of the leadership of the Executive Committee of the Constanta County People's Council.

GREETINGS MESSAGE, RECEPTION MARK BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

Ceausescu, Verdet Message

AU121407 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov on Bulgaria's national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

To Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf we want to convey to you, and through you to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to all Bulgarian working people sincere congratulations and warm, comradely greetings on the national anniversary of the fraternal Bulgarian people--the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The communists and all Romanian people sincerely rejoice in and highly appreciate the noteworthy achievements attained in the past 36 years by the Bulgarian people, led by their Communist Party, in the multifaceted development of their fatherland along the path of socialism and communism, in raising the material and intellectual living standards of the working people, as well as the contribution made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to promoting the cause of peace and progress.

We want to express our profound satisfaction with the continuous consolidation and development of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and many-sided cooperation during the period of socialist construction, in the spirit of mutual respect and trust and on the basis of the socialist principles of international solidarity, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights and mutual comradely assistance.

Recalling with great pleasure our meeting and talks on the occasion of your recent visit to Romania, we express our firm conviction that the implementation of the agreements and conventions concluded will give a fresh and forceful impetus to the development of Romanian-Bulgarian relations in all areas, and to the cooperation of our parties and countries in the international arena alongside all the other socialist countries and all peace-loving states and forces, in the struggle for detente and disarmament, for the peoples' peace and independence, for international cooperation and progress in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

On your great anniversary, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the Bulgarian communists and working people new and greater successes in implementing the BCP program, in building a developed socialist society and in continuously developing friendly Bulgaria.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Reception by Bulgarian Envoy

AU121415 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest, gave a reception on 9 September on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The reception was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Gheorghe Ciora, minister of electrical power; Alexandru Margaritarescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Dumitru Turcus, deputy department chief at the RCP Central Committee; Gheorghe Dologu and Constantin Oancea, deputy ministers of foreign affairs; Aurel Duca, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; and representatives of the leadership of central institutions, mass and civic organizations, generals and high ranking officers, men of culture and science, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and other members of the diplomatic corps.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS SESSION OF PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONGRESS

AU101030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--The second congress of the deputies to the county people's councils and of the chairmen of the people's councils began in Bucharest on Wednesday morning in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The congress was opened by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The agenda includes reports on Romania's economic and social development in the 1981-1985 five-year plan; on the people's councils endeavours for improving their activity; on the development of socialist democracy and on the activity of involving the masses in the implementation of the economic and social objectives, as well as debates on various bills and proposals for the modification of some laws in force.

The People's Councils Legislative Chamber will be constituted during the congress and the Committee for the People's Councils Affairs will be designated.

The Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet read the report on Romania's economic and social development by territorial units in the 1981-1985 five-year plan.

Ludovic Fazekas, chairman of the Committee for the People's Councils Affairs presented the report on the people's councils endeavours for improving their activity, on the development of socialist democracy and on the activity of involving the masses in the implementation of the economic and social objectives.

The proceedings of the congress continue.

Ceausescu Address

AU120948 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 80 pp 1,2

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the People's Councils Congress on 12 September in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the Second Congress of People's Councils is a very important event in the country's political life and in the activity of implementing decisions adopted by the 12th party congress for the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Romania. The 12th congress gave a new impetus to improving social leadership, strengthening socialist democracy and intensifying the people's conscious participation in shaping their own free and happy destiny, the communist destiny.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government and myself personally, I extend to participants in this great forum of our socialist democracy, to all deputies in people's councils and all our people warm greetings and best wishes.

The proceedings of this congress and of county conferences that preceded it are a large-scale manifestation of the democratism of our socialist system, since it ensures a profound discussion with the basic aktiv in counties--at the beginning of the new 5-year plan--of questions concerning the regional development of industry, agriculture and other economic branches; the increase in the material and intellectual living standard of working people in towns and villages; and the establishment of the best ways and means to implement the party policy for the continuous flourishing of the fatherland and all the country and for continuously strengthening our socialist system and Romania's independence and sovereignty.

During the 3 days of discussions in plenum and in sections, 732 comrades took the floor at this congress. They dealt in detail with the activity of people's councils, made criticisms concerning the activity of these councils and certain central bodies, also made several self-critical evaluations, although they could have done better here, and made many proposals on continuously improving the organization and implementation of directives of the 12th party congress.

The criticisms and proposals made must be carefully examined by the relevant central and local bodies and must be taken into account when finalizing plans for counties, municipalities, towns and communes, in the efforts to improve the work of people's councils and the overall activity of leading and organizing our society. The People's Councils Committee is dutybound to centralize all these analyses within a few months, a maximum of 3-4 months, and to reply through the respective people's councils to all proposals and suggestions, including those considered impossible to implement, so that the comrades that made these proposals know why they were not accepted. This is a requirement of our socialist democracy.

The proceedings of county conferences and the congress again demonstrated the profound democratism of our system and of local state power bodies, the close links between people's councils and the broad masses of working people and their ability to express the aspirations and interests of all citizens and the desire of the entire nation. I believe that there are few countries in the world where all elected representatives of the peoples come together in such a forum, from communes, towns, municipalities and counties, in order to jointly discuss questions concerning the development of localities and of the country. This is a unique experience and a profound expression of the new socialist democracy being built in Romania.

This is a sure guarantee of the fact that decisions adopted by the 12th congress, the party program, the issues discussed in the conferences and at this congress and all issues raised by citizens during last spring's elections, which are in accordance with requirements of our social development, will be commendably implemented and that the unity and cohesion of all our nation will be increasingly strengthened, within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], under the leadership of the RCP, the leading political force in our socialist society and the guarantee of the people's well-being and of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

Dear comrades and friends, the people's councils congress is taking place under conditions in which our fatherland's working people and all the people are concentrating their energy on successfully concluding the 1976-1980 5-year plan, the first stage of implementing the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland. The outstanding achievements attained in this period ensured the great development of the forces of production and of decisive economic branches, the steady increase in the national wealth and, on this basis, a high increase in all our people's material and intellectual living standard. In industry, the production volume envisaged for the entire 5-year plan is being attained with a certain surplus, although it is true that we wanted more. An average increase of about 10 percent is being recorded, a rate which is placed at the higher limits of directives of the 11th congress.

The process of renewing and raising the technological level of industrial production has been intensified by expanding the application of highly efficient modern technologies and assimilating new kinds of machines, equipment, installations and consumer goods.

A particular contribution to the progress of our society has been made by agriculture; the overall production of this branch is about 30 percent higher than in the 1971-1975 period.

As a result of developing material production and markedly increasing economic efficiency, we have attained a 9 percent average rate [of increase] of the national income, which is higher than the rate of increase of the social product. The volume of investments amounting to about 950 billion lei exceeds overall funds allocated in the past two 5-year plans.

Foreign trade activity has also intensified and an average annual increase rate of about 17 percent was attained, under conditions of continuously improving the rate of return from exports. The successful fulfillment of provisions of the current 5-year plan has raised Romania's socioeconomic progress to higher levels. Now, when we proceed to a new state of the country's socialist development, it is very important to briefly review the changes that have occurred in our people's living conditions during the years of socialist construction. All these things are tellingly reflected in the following figures:

Main indexes of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the 1950-1980 period:

	1950	1965	1980	1980 1950
Population--thousand inhabitants	16,311	19,027	22,420	1.4 times
Social product--billion lei	83	344	1,317	1.5 times
National income--billion lei	35	146	546	15 times
Overall industrial production--billion lei	27.5	178.4	965	34 times
--Electrical energy--billion kwh	2,113	17,215	72,000	34 times
--Net coal--thousand tons	3,224	10,291	46,000	14.3 times
--Steel--thousand tons	555	3,426	14,800	27 times
--Tractors--thousand units	3.5	15.8	80	23 times
--Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	2.3	21	243.6	106 times
--Cement--thousand tons	1,125	5,583	17,800	16 times
--Fabrics--million square meters	193	435	1,244	6.4 times
--Footwear--thousand pairs	11,212	42,566	116,700	10.4 times
Overall agricultural production--billion lei	32.4	62.5	147.7-157.2	3.8-times 4.1
Overall investments in economy-billion lei	6.3	47.0	232.9	36 times
Overall fixed assets--billion lei	207	517	1,950	8.6 times
Labor productivity (calculated on basis of overall production in industry)--thousand lei/person	30.6	105.0	293.8	9.3 times
Foreign trade-billion lei	8.3	43.9	335.8	42 times
Income derived from work remuneration of working personnel--billion lei	10.1	57.2	211.8	21 times

--For value indexes the increases were calculated in comparable prices.

All this data tellingly reflect the huge successes attained by the Romanian people along the road of socialist construction.

If we were to refer to several comparable figures of certain developed countries, we could state that in these 30 years, the annual national income in Romania has increased at an 8.4 percent rate yearly, while in the United States it has only increased by 2.1 percent, in Canada by 2.6, in Italy 3.8, in the FRG 4.4 and in France 3.8. These figures alone demonstrate that the gap that separated Romania from the developed countries has diminished by almost 4 fold although we must state that there is still much to be done to eliminate this gap.

For a number of products, electrical energy for example, Romania's production has increased 23 fold, while that of the United States increased only 4 fold; in 1950 Czechoslovakia produced 5 times more energy per inhabitant. Now, the differences is only 20 percent. Poland produced 3 times more than we, now the gap has been reduced to about 10 percent. Likewise, electrical energy production per inhabitant in France was over 6 times higher than in our country; now the difference is under 40 percent. As far as Italy is concerned, the difference of 4 times in 1950 has become less than 10 percent.

All this demonstrates that in this field too, we have drawn very close to a number of developed countries. A more eloquent example is in the steel sector, where we have attained an increase of 17 fold and are already producing more steel than the United States, per capita I mean, more than England, Italy, France and we are very close to the FRG and we are among the first countries in steel production per inhabitant. The same thing can be said about fabrics, where we are ahead of many developed countries as far as square meters per inhabitant are concerned; this is also true for a number of other products, too.

Why do I talk about this, comrades? I do so in order to stress the fact that, on the basis of comparative figures, the efforts made by the Romanian people in 30 years of socialist construction are materialized in the creation of a powerful national wealth, which has determined that our country, which had a backward economy, would record huge progress, thus clearly demonstrating the force of socialism and what can be achieved by a people who is master in its own country, where the workers class has a leading role, who knows how to better lead society, better organize social development and ensure socioeconomic progress.

The consistent implementation of the policy for rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country has resulted in a substantial reduction in gaps left from the past in the socioeconomic development of the country. It is significant that by the end of this year the national economy will have more than 180 large industrial complexes both in counties with an industrial tradition and in counties less developed in the past. The commissioning of economic projects under construction will ensure that by the end of the current 5-year plan all counties will have units for an industrial production of at least 10 billion lei.

New urban localities were built this year. The number of municipalities and towns has increased from 148 in 1950 to 365 this year, and the urban population now accounts for more than half of the country's inhabitants. Villages were united in more powerful communes; their number was reduced from 4,700 to 2,570. As a result of regional-administrative reorganization conditions were created for the faster development of all localities, for the flourishing of the entire country and for ensuring an ever higher living standard for the builders of socialism in our fatherland.

All successes attained in the country's socioeconomic development were directly reflected in the working and living conditions of all working people and in raising the level of civilization and well-being of all our people. At this great forum of people's councils and of our socialist democracy we must say that all these achievements are the fruit of the self-denying work of our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people who have unflinchingly implemente' and continue to implement the RCP policy of building socialism, a policy which is in full accordance with vital interests of our entire nation.

The people's councils, through their manifold activity, have made an important contribution to all these achievements, thus practically demonstrating that they are serving the interests of each locality's inhabitants and of our socialist fatherland.

For the great achievements attained in the years of the current 5-year plan and of the overall socialist construction, I extend warmest congratulations to our wonderful workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, who in close unity, are unswervingly carrying out the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society, thus ensuring Romania's firm advance toward new peaks of progress and civilization.

I would particularly like to congratulate all people's councils for their activity and to exhort them to work even better in the future.

Dear comrades and friends, in accordance with decisions of the 12th party congress, the basic goal of the 1981-1985 5-year plan is to continue to implement the party program at a higher level, to increase and modernize the forces of production on the basis of powerfully asserting the scientific-technological revolution in all branches and to attain a new quality in all fields. We must bear in mind that in the 1970-1980 period we have acted on a very broad front, by ensuring great progress and development in all fields. To use military terms, I could say that, by winning decisive victories in this period, we have covered a large strategic distance. Now it is necessary to act to consolidate the achievements and victories attained, to consolidate the huge step forward that separates us from the past--I am referring to socioeconomic development. We have taken many steps forward; if we were to compare our [economic] power with that of the past, we have increased Romania's power several times. Today, Romania is several times richer and stronger; however, this requires that we consolidate this progress and achievement, in order to create conditions for continuing the offensive to implement the party program and attain the victory of communism in Romania.

Proceeding from this fact, the 12th party congress stressed that we must do everything possible to attain a new quality in all socioeconomic life and to lay emphasis not on an expansive development, but an intensive development, of the national economy and on better utilizing our entire material and human potential, in order to gain new successes along the road of the continuous socioeconomic development of Romania.

Proceeding from requirements of the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development, our party has taken measures to introduce a new economic and financial mechanism, based on self-management and self-administration, and on increasing the role and responsibility of the workers class and all working people's collectives in properly managing enterprises and rationally administering material and financial social funds with maximum efficiency. This measure also applies to the activity of people's councils.

As I said during last summer's meetings, some comrades, collectives and, I must also say, certain people's councils have understood only that part of the new economic and financial mechanism dealing with easier terms for expenditures without accounting too much for such expenditures. They have not understood the essential aspect of the new economic and financial mechanism namely to base all our activity on principles of self-management, self-administration and economic efficiency and to carefully administer each gram of material and each leu, since only thus can the principles of the new economic mechanism be applied--by efficiently administering enterprises, the overall national economy and all other fields of activity, increasing the national income and the overall wealth of the country--and thus practically demonstrating that socialism can and will defeat capitalism in this field too.

The next 5-year plan must ensure the proportional development of industry, agriculture and all economic branches, attain an optimum balance among all fields of activity and continue the policy of rationally distributing the forces or production throughout the country, rapidly developing all areas and equalizing the development of counties concerning the level of overall per capita production. In this way, each county will attain by 1985 an overall per capita production of at least 70,000 lei. The decisive role for the economic development of the counties continues to devolve on industry; however, we must bear in mind that we shall have to pay much greater attention to agriculture, since we have good conditions for agricultural development in each county.

At the national level, industry will record an average annual rate of increase of about 9 percent for net production and about 8 percent for overall production. In the counties with a lesser per capita production, but with resources and manpower, higher results will be attained. Consequently, by 1985 all counties will have capacities for an industrial production of over 15 billion lei.

By acting in a spirit of workers self-management and economic and financial self-administration, the people's councils must fully carry out their duties in ensuring the smooth development of industrial activity, both in national units, local units and small-scale industry; they must mobilize the working people's masses in exemplarily fulfilling plan provisions and increase their contribution to efficiently resolving problems connected with the optimal activity of all enterprises.

Particular attention should be paid to expanding the local base of raw materials by intensifying research and utilization of useful mineral reserves existing in all areas of the country, including poor quality ores or minerals situated in less accessible regions.

Constant efforts should be made to substantially increase coal production, raise the recovery level of crude oil from deposits, expand the utilization of iron, lead, zinc, copper and manganese ores, rare metals, bauxite and nonmetal substances. As I have already stressed, in the energy field we will emphasize utilizing coal, hydropower potential and new energy resources, implementing the program for electrical nuclear centrals and applying strict measures for saving oil, gas and all fuels and forms of electric energy.

We must pay particular attention to restructuring industry by manufacturing highly technological and qualitative products with reduced consumption of energy and raw materials. In the next 5-year plan we must attain in industry an increase of at least 32-34 percent in the utilization level of raw materials and energy.

The people's councils are dutybound to intensify their concern with fully recovering and utilizing the large reusable resources existing in all the country's counties and localities. We must ensure through recoveries at least 40-50 percent of the domestic requirements for iron, nonferrous metals, textile fibres and yarns, mineral oils and other raw materials.

Generally speaking, it is necessary for all people's councils to pay particular attention to new sources of raw materials and energy. There has been some talk here at the congress about this subject, but I believe it was not enough, since we can find in each commune a number of raw and other materials for industry and building. There is hardly any commune--if we consider biogas, wind energy, water energy and solar energy--that cannot develop its own energy sources. Only one county spoke here at this congress about the fact that it is operating several electrical micro-hydropower centrals and that it plans to open another 60 or 70 new ones.

As a matter of fact, about 30 percent of our counties, if not more, could open scores and hundreds of micro-hydropower centrals by using existing rivers. That is why, comrades, the problem of raw materials and energy must be one of the key issues of the activity of all people's councils in each locality, from commune up to the county level.

We must pay greater attention to fully utilizing existing capacities in all units and increasing the utilization level of machines and installations. It is also necessary to ensure better cooperation and collaboration between plants and counties in order to resolve problems of proper technological and material supplies and ensure the commendable development of all production. It is also necessary to take particular measures to ensure a marked increase in labor productivity, to resolutely implement programs of automation and mechanization, to reduce auxiliary and nonproductive personnel to a minimum to increase the number of directly productive personnel, to rationally organize production and work and to introduce strict order and discipline in all units.

People's councils, together with ministries and centrals, must ensure that results attained this year in improving the organization of certain enterprises in all industrial branches be generally introduced in all sectors by the end of the first half of next year. On the basis of experience acquired this year, we intend to reduce nonproductive personnel by 30 percent on the average, but in certain branches by up to 45-50 percent. This means that--in other branches where fewer opportunities were identified until now for cutting down on nonproductive personnel--efforts must continue to be made to reduce nonproductive manpower and divert it to sectors of material production. In Romania's conditions it is inadmissible to complain about lack of manpower or that we cannot build enough houses and carry out a number of activities because of a manpower shortage. Romania has no manpower shortage today. We have enough manpower but we have shortcomings in its proper utilization. Therefore all counties must resolutely act to correct this situation.

Particular responsibilities devolve on people's councils in expanding small-scale industry, which must substantially increase. The draft law discussed and approved by the congress establishes the principles guiding the future development of this activity. Comrades, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that this production now is at a very low level--only 1,800 lei per capita. We must aim at reaching within a relatively short period of time a production of about 5-6,000 lei per capita. This would make it possible for small-scale industry to carry out the tasks envisaged for it in the law discussed here. We will probably not be able to attain this goal by 1985, but we must do everything possible to achieve as much as possible so that by 1990 we will have attained in each county production at the aforementioned level.

As I have said, we have opportunities in each county to develop raw material sources and we have the necessary manpower to expand their utilization, thus better meeting the working people's requirements. Let us do everything possible to ensure that the small-scale industry and services make a contribution to rapidly increasing the national income and overall wealth of the country and the overall well-being of all our people.

Local bodies are dutybound to supervise the unflinching implementation in all units, regardless to whom they are subordinate, of principles of the new economic and financial mechanism and workers self-management and self-administration, by intensifying their concern with reducing production costs, particularly material expenditures, carrying out profitable activity and properly administering material and financial funds. In the counties we have special financial bodies and bodies for financial control; we will probably have to merge them and put them under the control of people's councils and county party committees so that these county financial bodies can fulfill their role in the financial system.

As the decisions of the 12th party congress point out, we will have to pay particular attention to developing agriculture and attaining a real revolution in expanding its material-technological base and properly organizing and increasing agricultural production. You are familiar with existing provisions in this field. At the recent meeting with certain agricultural cadres we again discussed in detail the measures required for unswervingly implementing measures to increase agricultural production. We discussed these issues in detail at last summer's meeting. Therefore, I do not want to dwell now on this subject. However, I would like to draw attention to the fact that everything possible should be done to carry out the irrigation program, to commendably utilize irrigated lands and to attain production in proportion to the expenditures and efforts made.

In accordance with the country's laws, the people's councils have particular responsibilities in organizing and supervising agricultural activities so that they are carried out on time and under commendable conditions. I must openly state that not all people's councils are fulfilling the duties entrusted to them.

It is inadmissible, comrades, that while many crops have already been harvested and are going bad, the snack bars are full, and scores of people, beginning with the mayor, are wasting their time at the city hall or at various institutions, instead of helping bring in the crops or working in the fields. And this is true not only of the communes, but also of the towns and the county. Comrades, we must understand that the problem of agricultural work, of harvesting the crops and storing them on schedule, is an obligation for all those employed in agriculture, for all those who live in villages, and that during this period every one must work, not only school personnel and schoolchildren, but first and foremost we must close the town hall and all the snack bars and all institutions and all people must harvest crops and sow, including people who are active in trade. They must be in the field as well as must the financial people. Physicians should help in the field and if they do not know what to do they should give a helping hand with harvesting. The militiamen should not sit in a snack bar, but work in the field, together with the other people.

Being at a congress of the people's councils we must openly discuss things. It is no use to make only general remarks. We do have a great number of achievements; however, we also have shortcomings and we must see that the activity carried out by the people's councils will be in keeping with the requirements of the economy and with the requirements of all our people.

It is necessary to ensure that each square meter of land is being cultivated; each citizen who has land--rented or in any other form--must work this land. The people's councils must take all necessary measures so that all the country's agricultural lands--I am not only referring to tillable land, but also to orchards, pastures and meadows--I am referring to all land, which if it does not yield only grass, then it must be cultivated to yield products. This is the major task of the people's councils. This land is nature's wealth, a wealth of our people and it must yield maximum crops to meet our people's requirements.

At the same time, we must ensure that each household, including cooperativized villages, breeds animals. Comrades, what is happening in certain agricultural counties is inadmissible: to wait for Bucharest to send them meat, milk and cheese when each county has wonderful conditions for agricultural production, for producing grains, vegetables industrial plants for breeding animals and not only for meeting the counties' requirements but also for making a greater contribution to the state's stockpile, so as to ensure the workers class' requirements and those of the national economy, including exports.

We have made and are making great efforts to implement the program of improving the material standard--I will get back to this subject--but we must understand, comrades, that for this we must produce, we must produce a great quantity. Agriculture has not yielded all it can yield; we can easily achieve 4,000-4,500 kilograms of wheat per hectare; 4,500-5,000 or more kilograms of corn per hectare from the nonirrigated lands. We are able to achieve 30,000-35,000 kilograms of beets per hectare from non-irrigated land; and easily 25,000-30,000 kilograms of potatoes and other such products.

We must seriously roll up our sleeves, as it is colloquially said. We must not use words, but lend a helping hand with tractors, with hoeing, if need be, and work in order to extract from our land everything it can yield.

We must develop animal breeding to a much greater extent. I referred to all these measures in the summer and I do not now want to repeat them, but the comrades from counties and villages must understand that if each locality does not build the necessary animal breeding farms--both in the case of cows, cattle and especially pigs--we will not be able to resolve our problems. We must ensure special pig breeding farms in each commune so that we can ensure at least 5 million pigs in the households of working people in villages so that they can meet their needs and ensure--as I said at the summer session--at least half a pig of 100 kilograms per capita and sell some of the meat to the state.

It is in this manner that the program of each commune, city people's council and of each county should be worked out. It is necessary to firmly apply what we discussed some time ago, so that each county can fully ensure its vegetable requirements and work in conformity with the plan for the central stockpile that is being established on a contractual basis. The provisions in this respect are known; we have recorded a number of very good results; it is being demonstrated that all counties are able to cultivate both vegetables and potatoes and that most of our counties are able to harvest two crops annually. There are even examples of counties with three vegetable crops a year--including potatoes, because after wheat and barley harvesting we are able to sow potatoes and thus achieve 15-20 tons of potatoes per hectare.

Thus the possibility exists to rapidly increase within a few years the grain and vegetable crops on the same land and, on this basis, the meat, eggs, milk, wool supply and thus be able to fully meet the requirements of the working people and all our people and even to have some products left over.

We must take firm measures to ensure the fodder basis. We have some 400,000 hectares of pastureland and meadows but do not harvest a lot from them. We have worked out programs and measures--and you are familiar with them--regarding the sowing and the appropriate implementation of these programs so as to ensure the necessary fodder basis for all our animals, including animals owned by individuals, and we must take care of this. We must thoroughly prepare and harvest straw and the other coarse fodders; it is inadmissible, but this year as well, there is still straw in the field; many communes have not taken the necessary action to harvest it and some has even been covered over with soil.

We must firmly stop such indifference, this state of affairs and the manner in which we take care of the fodder basis for our animal breeding sector.

There are many problems in agriculture; we have the necessary labor force, we have the necessary mechanization and a great number of working people who are constantly working in this sector--mechanizers, agricultural workers, engineers and technicians.

And what I have said for the mayor and other representatives of our bodies in the commune is all the more valid for those who are working in agriculture: The engineer and the technicians should not stay at the headquarters of the state enterprise or cooperative to try to find work by assembling statistics but should be at the side of the mechanizers, of the cooperative members and the working people in the field supervising and guiding and effectively participating in agricultural work. He who has chosen agriculture has chosen work to achieve agricultural products not paperwork. This must be understood.

We do not need any kind of paper, any kind of statistics which conceal deficient work; we need agricultural production and we must appreciate the engineer, the technician, the chairman, the director, the mechanizer and each person not according to their words but on the basis of what agricultural production he achieves in his sector of activity. Therefore, we have decided to introduce economic principles for all agricultural personnel--the overall contract system; profits should be linked to production; large production will be matched by great profits.

I have not talked about this to anyone, comrades, but among ourselves I want to tell you that I think in the case of communal mayors and maybe in the case of county chairmen we should link the overall remuneration also to the fulfillment of the agricultural production and to the proper progress of overall activity.

I must tell you that I have tried something with the ministers; they suggested that we should wait 1 year and guaranteed that they would work better. However, I have the impression that I was wrong when I decided against it, because it would have been better, they would have worked better if they had known that their income is linked to the activity in each branch they lead.

When we speak of the new economic mechanism, comrades, of basing the activity on economic principles, then we must understand that this presupposes that not only the incomes of the workers, but those of the people with various positions in the economy or in our state are linked to economic results. We cannot tolerate a situation in which regardless of what happens some people receive a fixed wage and whether things work or not they have their wages ensured and they are sure that the state will take care to increase their wages 8-10 or 15 percent every 2 or 3 years. No! Increases will be in conformity with increase in production.

Linked to the same problem of this economic mechanism is the fact that for a long time it was understood that what is more important is the participation in profits. We have been approached--not by the workers who participate to a lesser extent in profits, but from the leadership cadres and functionary apparatus--with the demand that irrespective of the production results the participation fund for last year should at least stay the same if not increase. However, comrades, we must understand that by introducing the participating fund we meant to ensure that those who work well would have the opportunity to earn additional income in the form of profit sharing. It has been established that one can receive up to three annual bonuses; only, however, if the production is fulfilled appropriately.

This is why, both in agriculture and in industry and in the activity of the people's councils one must know that profit sharing presupposes participation in work, in proper management and in increasing economic efficiency.

Comrades, great responsibilities devolve on you in all fields. The laws and the modifications that have been made in the past days increase those responsibilities.

However, you must make proper use of them, you must assume responsibility, together with all collectives, in close cooperation with all the working people in each locality, in each institution and enterprise and let us do all we can to ensure the proper fulfillment of the workers' self-management, so that each people's council is a highly responsible body of civic leadership, a body representing the interests of each citizen in each locality, and a body developing and strengthening each locality.

In the coming period we will achieve a large investment volume. Our fixed funds at the moment amount to almost 2,000 billion lei. We will invest some further 1,300 billion lei in the next 5-year plan. We must see that the fixed funds we have work at full capacity so that we achieve maximum results. We must take all necessary measures to greatly reduce material expenditures, to reduce expenditures in construction and assembly work, so that we use less metal, cement and other products that require great energy consumption to produce. In this respect, each county has great responsibilities and we must do all we can to firmly apply the measures aimed at achieving investments with minimum expenses, so that no new investments are begun before ensuring that existing ones are operating. As a matter of fact, I want to repeat here as well that within the framework of the Political Executive Committee meeting we decided not to begin any further investment before we complete the ones begun.

We have discussed things, we have made great progress along a broad front. What we must do now is to complete this work and consolidate it so that it yields products and only then can we proceed to new construction. We have enough labor force so that, working at full capacity, we will be able to fulfill--almost without new investments--the production envisaged up to 1985. We must do all we can in this respect.

Undoubtedly, we will have to accomplish a number of projects. These projects are allocated and known in all counties. However, I want very seriously to draw attention to the fact that we will not be able to achieve this unless they are commissioned and work at full capacity. This is one of the essential questions of a proper management and application of the economic and financial mechanism I have mentioned.

Another problem, comrades, is that of our foreign trade. We have recorded great increases in our foreign trade, in imports and exports. We have imported very many products. We have imported a certain amount of equipment for developing our socialist industry. We import large amounts of oil, iron ore, coal, noncoking coal, all our cotton wool, hides, copper, lead, zinc and other raw and other materials.

They are all necessary and we will have to import them in the future, too, to ensure the proper progress of our national economy. However, we must understand that they must be paid for, that we must export Romanian products to be able to import all we need.

As far as machines and equipment are concerned, we have decided to firmly halt unjustified imports and to proceed along the road of compensating for such imports; we will import only from those countries to which we will be able to sell Romanian machines and equipment in exchange for what we import.

This is why we must understand that it is necessary for our enterprises to seriously begin resolving problems at home; let us do all we can so that we resort to imports only if it is absolutely necessary and when it is unavoidable and even then only on the basis of an official approval.

Maybe some people will say: How does this fit in with self-management and self-administration? I believe that this is part and parcel of self-management and self-administration, because you cannot agree with each unit deciding to import machines, equipment when we can and must resolve this problem at home.

Only at a national plan level can we decide whether or not we want to develop one or another sector of activity. Only within this framework can we decide developments and new imports of equipment. If we do not inject order and discipline into this sector, great difficulties may arise in economic development, in the application of the principle of self-management and self-administration.

It is also necessary, comrades, to act with determination to fulfill export production. We must do all we can in each country's units to achieve high quality products in keeping with contracts and in time and to rpoduce high quality products in order to better use raw materials and our people's labor. We have highly technical industrial units available which are able to appropriately fulfill the tasks I have mentioned.

Comrades, we should act so as to substantially reduce our foreign debts for imports of equipment and raw materials, so that in a certain number of years we will no longer need to resort to credits. Credits have become extremely expensive, comrades. In fact, they are almost a form of usury, and some are getting rich at the expense of the poor. Hence, comrades, being poor, we must consider not taking any loans anymore and resolve our problems with whatever means we have.

We will have to extensively develop our cooperation with the CEMA states, to actively participate in the comprehensive program, in long-term cooperation ventures. We must expand our relations with all the socialist countries. At the same time, we will make every effort to develop our economic cooperation and collaboration with the developing countries, in new, mutually advantageous forms. Similarly, we will continue to expand our economic ties with the developed capitalist countries, in mutually advantageous conditions, as well as with all other states of the world, regardless of social system.

We are firmly in favor of eliminating obstacles from international trade; prices, credits and other international relations, including the area of technology must be made more fair and must be based on equality and mutual respect; they must be made to meet the general development requirements of all the nations. Hence, in the area of foreign trade too, we have a vast program. Each county, each locality must endeavor to fulfill the tasks envisaged in the socioeconomic development plans.

Science also has an important role in our overall development. It must strive to improve all sectors and to promote progressive technologies. We must also unswervingly implement the provisions of the education law and raise the level of professional and technological training. We must closely link education to production and science, and train highly qualified cadres for all sectors of activity, cadres capable of solving any problem emerging in the multifaceted construction of our socialist society. We have all the necessary prerequisites for this, in all areas, and from this high forum I want to express my conviction that the working people in all sectors, the peasantry, intellectuals, research workers and educational cadres will make every effort to contribute to fulfilling the party program and the 12th congress decisions.

Dear comrades, over the 1976-80 period we attained important successes in raising the people's living standard. The provisions on increasing the remuneration of working personnel and of the peasantry were fulfilled as early as 1978.

Real remuneration has increased over the entire 5-year plan by about 30 percent, as compared to the 20 percent initially envisaged in the 11th congress provisions. The real incomes of the peasantry have increased 30 percent, as compared to 20-25 percent [initially envisaged]. At the same time, the incomes derived by the people from social development funds increased by over 40 percent. In keeping with the increased purchasing power of the population, the volume of goods sold has increased 52 percent. About 800,000 apartments are being built in the current 5-year plan from state funds. As a result of the growth in the country's national wealth, during the 1950-80 period we achieved truly historic results in changing the working people's living conditions, in raising the people's general well-being. Here, too, figures are the best indication.

Main indexes of increase in the living standard in the 1950-1980 period:

	1950	1965	1980	1980 / 1950
Net average renumeration of working personnel--lei monthly	337	1,028	2,256	6.7 times
Minimum remuneration--lei monthly	161	613	1,425	8.8 times
Real remuneration--overall personnel in percentages	100	225.6	422.8	4.2 times
Net nominal incomes of peasantry derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private households, per active person--lei monthly	167	495	1,290	7.7 times
Incomes attained by population from social consumer funds--billion lei	3.5	22.9	82.2	23 times
Incomes attained by population from social consumer funds--per capita average--lei yearly	215	1,204	3,666	17 times
Retail sales of commodities through the socialist trade network--billion lei	12.1	63.7	214.9	16 times
Average yearly consumption per inhabitant:				
--Meat and meat products--kg	16.7	26.6	62	3.7 times
--Milk and milk products (excluding butter)--liters	107.6	105	200	1.9 times
--Fats--overall--kg	5.35	11.8	[illegible]	3.6 times
--Eggs--units	59	115	270	4.6 times
--Sugar and sugar products--kg	6.9	15	30	4.3 times
--Vegetables and vegetable products--kg	65.6	75.3	160	2.4 times
--Fruits and fruit products--kg	20.7	26.7	63	3 times
--Fabrics (including garments)--square meters	13.19	16.26	29	2.2 times
--Footwear--overall-pairs	0.62	1.97	4	6.5 times
--Services for the people--billion lei	2.7	9.4	42.9	10 times
--Dwellings from state funds--thousand apartments		1951-1965	1966-1980	
		370.3	1,614	

For value indexes, the increases were calculated in comparable prices.

However, I want to mention the fact that the remuneration increases were achieved in parallel with strict price control; generally speaking, during this period price increases have not exceeded 1 percent per year, and totalled only 8 percent during the current 5-year plan.

Thus, the 1950 remuneration was sufficient to buy 153 loaves of 500 gr white bread; today, one can buy 1,025 loaves. In 1950 one could buy 42 kg of pork, for example; today one can buy 90 kg. In 1950 one could buy 9 kg of poultry, today 94 kg, and so forth. Some of these figures will be published to show what is actually well known, that this remuneration increase is a real increase, that the purchasing power for basic products has increased accordingly.

Comrades, those are self-evident facts; they forcefully demonstrate the fact that everything that we are achieving in our country is devoted to the general development of the country, to raising the people's living standard--the essence of the socialist society, the essence of the policy of our communist party, which is focusing on man, on his needs, on the full assertion of the individual, on building a society in which man can fully enjoy the achievements of our material and intellectual civilization and actively participate in creating his own fate.

The provisions for the coming 5-year plan on raising the people's general living standard are known, both regarding increases in the average remuneration, in the people's general income, in the peasantry's incomes and social incomes such as pensions, child allowances and so forth, which will contribute to continuously raising the people's well-being. On this basis, 30-31 percent more goods will be marketed as compared to 1980, while the volume of services will increase by about 50 percent over the 5-year plan. Greater stress will be placed on improving the quality of services and goods, so that they should optimally meet the requirements of the builders of socialism in our country.

I have mentioned the achievement of an equitable ratio between low and high incomes. In 1950 this ratio was about 23:1; in 1965 10:1; currently it is 5.5:1. This shows that we have attained a satisfactory ratio between high and low incomes, in the spirit of socialist equity and justice, by increasing low incomes more often and by a higher percentage, while the high incomes also increased, proportionally and accordingly, within the limits of this ratio. The incomes of all the citizens increased substantially; needless to say, however, the achievement of this ratio between low and high incomes required a very marked increase in the low ones.

However, comrades, so that I will not be reproached for not saying everything, I must state here that in fact we have cut some people's incomes back. This happened in the case of people who were earning too much, including members of the party-state leadership. We did that consciously in the spirit of the principles of socialist equity that we adopted at the 11th congress. We used to have a system of compounded functions--which actually still exists--and one of compounded remunerations or salaries, which in fact meant that one man got two salaries for one job. Another system we used to have for many positions is that aside from salary, or remuneration as we are now saying, we had a so-called representation fund that a minister, including the head of state, was entitled to spend as he saw fit, without accounting to anyone. That fund was not large, but still somewhat higher than the remuneration, by about several thousand.

We also used to have all kinds of allowances for positions which had nothing to do with work, including those connected with decorations, but other allowances too, This is why I said that in fact some people's remunerations were cut back, and I want to confess here that certain comrades came to me and complained that I had halved their incomes, their living standard, and I said to them that this was too little, that there were still room for reductions, because it is not equitable to live better. Naturally, comrades, that was done in 1970, a long time ago.

I did not mention this before, not even at the party congress, but this is an extensive forum of representatives of all working people, and I think our people should know that we are applying the principles of scientific communism, and are firmly endeavoring to apply these principles to all those living in Romania, from president down to peasant and workers. This is the only way to communism; this is the meaning of social equity and justice.

You need not worry that those people go hungry; they have enough to eat. Naturally, we know that there must exist some differentiation in accordance with the job and with the quality of the work done. Such a differentiation does exist and will be maintained. However, such differences must also be in accordance with the communist principles and ethics, must reflect the work performed, and must not exceed certain limits which deviate from socialist and communist principles and belong to a society that we have long since eradicated in Romania.

Precisely in this spirit we adopted the draft law that was discussed here, according to which party-state aktivists may not build houses during their term in the respective position, so as to preclude abuses which unfortunately, as you know, have occurred in several counties. Taking advantage of their position, various comrades acquired apartments for which there was no justification by violating financial norms and rules existing and compulsory for the entire population. We are defending both the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and the party aktivists who may be tempted to think: "Well let us try to solve some of our problems." I belive this is both in the interests of socialism and of the people, and in the interests of our aktivists, of their dignity and honor, so that they can further enjoy the people's trust.

Comrades, in the spirit of the principles of scientific socialism and of communism we will strive to implement them in building socialism in our fatherland. We must cultivate a sense of dignity and revolutionary humanitarianism among the people, among the youth, as well as the ideals of equality, justice, and struggle for a society in which man need not be ashamed to look others in the eye, in which no one can be accused of having earned money without working, in which each revolutionary and party aktivist, each citizen is paid according to his work and remains a revolutionary struggler who does not chase fortunes or honors, but strives to serve the people and the cause of communism in Romania.

I want to urge the congress, all communal, town, municipal and county people's councils, all our party-state aktivists, all the communists to make very effort so that in our daily activities we can justify the trust of the worker class and people, and devotedly serve the people in all our work. Far greater attention must be given to solving problems in each county, city and commune pertaining to the people's living standard. On Sunday I toured several markets in Bucharest. I noted that supplies were satisfactory; however, there were also deficiencies, especially in the supply and distribution of products and of commercial units. Not enough consideration was given to the fact that we have actually built new towns: We have 3 new districts in Bucharest, each with close to 600,000 inhabitants, but we have not established any large outlet for vegetables and other products. There are stores, but not enough for such a large population. As far as I know a similar situation prevails in other large cities as well. We must seriously plan appropriate commercial, service and other units in parallel with the development of the city districts, so that the working people, all the inhabitants can find all they need for their daily life in the neighborhood.

Generally speaking, the people's councils bear great responsibilities and they must carry them out more satisfactorily regarding all aspects of supply. I would seem that several bodies are concerned with this problem; there is one sector in charge of vegetables and fruit.

The domestic trade [ministry] is only concerned with certain products. I expect we will have to make several improvements ourselves. However, in the counties only one body should take care of these problems. The people's council must supervise everything, regardless of the ministry in charge. The council must know to what it is entitled and see that it gets it and that products are of the right quality, and must organize distribution so that the products reach the citizens in good conditions. In other areas, we must also ensure that the citizens receive all they need.

Once again, comrades, I want to stress that we must radically improve work and the way in which problems concernig the citizens living and working conditions are solved. There is still a lot of room for improvement. Measures have ben discussed here and are envisaged. However, much depends on the work of each people's council, on the receptivity of the mayor, of the chairman and the members of the executive bureaus and committees, and of each deputy. We must raise the working people's living standard and solve problems in time and in good conditions, in accordance with the plan provisions. Greater receptivity must be shown to people's creative work. I will come back to this, comrades. We must grasp that all our people's councils are elected by the citizens and are there to serve them; hence, they must listen to and solve the citizens' problems. This is one of the expressions of our socialist democracy. A conference is very important, the congress is important, since they are a telling expression of our democracy. An even more important expression perhaps is the manner in which we discuss and solve people's problems, because if all we do is talk and adopt decisions instead of working with the people, problems will not be solved democratically. We must work with the people and for the people, must endeavor to rally the people's active support for our people's councils, for the entire state in building socialism and communism.

All the great achievements attained in building the new social system are the result of the work of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, of all the working people, regardless of nationality.

Precisely the worker-peasant alliance and the unity between all social classes is the source and propelling force of all the changes wrought in our country. We have traveled several historical periods. Great changes have been made in the social structure of the country. The working class has markedly grown in strength; we have a new peasantry and a new intelligentsia. The other social classes have also changed. Our socialist society can be said to consist of friendly social classes and categories which are united in unswervingly following and implementing the policies of our communist party, thus building the comprehensively developed socialist society and continuously consolidating our independence and sovereignty.

All these forcefully demonstrate the correctness of our communist party's policies, the consistent application of the general principles of scientific socialism and of general laws to the historical conditions prevailing in our country. Comrades, we must frankly state now that without the achievement of a uniform socialist economy in both industry and agriculture we would be fully aware of the fact that socialism can only be built in the conditions of common or cooperative ownership, of socialist ownership of the means of production. Socialism cannot be built in parallel with the maintenance of a capitalist sector in the national economy. Our party has acted precisely in the spirit of the principles of scientific communism and has created a uniform socialist economy featuring people's or cooperative ownership, within which the people are closely cooperating and on the basis of which we were able to attain such great achievements of which we can be justly proud.

We have talked more than once about the fact that mistakes were also made in this complex process. There have been failings: some of an objective nature, others, however, due to deviation from the principles of socialism and communism and which our party energetically eliminated.

We have often discussed these problems. I am doing so again so that it shall be well understood that we must further make every effort to consistently implement the party's policy and the socialist and communist principles in all the areas of activity, and to faithfully uphold the communist, revolutionary principles, as well as the principle that everything we are doing is done with the people and for the people, and everything we achieve must permit the full and multifaceted assertion of the individual in the conditions of the implementation of socialist principles. We must resolutely combat any distortion of any kind.

Any rationally thinking person can see that these great achievements were however not sufficient to eliminate the gap separating us from certain countries, but I must actually point out the fact that perhaps we should not even propose to catch up with some of these countries. And why, dear comrades? Because many developed countries have arrived at their high level in certain historical conditions, namely at the expense of the exploitation and oppression of scores of peoples. As is known, the Romanian people themselves paid tribute for centuries to various empires, especially to the Ottoman empire. For over 70 years imperialist monoplies drained Romania of tens of billions of dollars, far more than 100 billion according to some calculations. The same fate was shared by many other countries in the world. It was by oppressing other peoples that certain countries developed and attained their high level. And why not say it openly that even today this high level is maintained also at the expense of the poor, of the developing countries, in various forms. This is why I said that we do not want to be like those countries, because we are struggling to eliminate capitalism in all its forms, to eliminate capitalist and imperialist exploitation in all its forms.

It must be well understood, and I think that various foreign commentators, especially in the West, may be ignorant--or even ill intended, why not say it--when they compare Romania to countries which at a given period robbed Romania and scores of other peoples and thus attained a higher living standard. Their living standard is indeed higher, but gentlemen, tell the working class in your countries the truth: The capitalists and imperialists in your countries robbed and continue robbing scores of peoples, and the working class in those countries should oppose the exploitation by other peoples and struggle for complete equality, for eliminating the oppression of one people by another.

We harbor feelings of great friendship for the peoples in developed countries. However, we must resolutely raise the problem of establishing new relations of equality. In particular, we must request those gentlemen who slander socialism in every way they can, including socialism in Romania, to tell the truth and to stop distorting reality and misleading their own people. They should see how our people worked and built socialism; indeed, they sweated and worked, but it was not a case of millions working 20 hours [a day] as they did in the colonies to enable the capitalists in their countries to amass millions and billions without work. As for us, every piece of bread, every step taken forward was earned through our labor and toil, and that is why we value socialism, because socialism alone permitted us to make such huge progress in a short historical period.

At this congress I want to reiterate that everything we attained is the result of the creative work of the working people, regardless of nationality, of all our people. We never received anything ready made and for free, nothing fell from heaven. Everything is the result of the heroic, incessant work of our people who, masters of their destinies, decided to overcome their backwardness in the shortest possible time and to secure a dignified, free and happy life through their own work and not at the expense of others.

We have eliminated human exploitation in all forms once and for all. The society we are building is a society of work, a society of people who work for themselves, a society in which work is the only source of progress, and in which the people are building a happy and free life. In point of fact, I think there is a lot of truth in the saying that man himself has changed and has developed as a result of work; he began developing when he began to work and think, when he decided to become what is described as a generically superior animal, to become better, more humane, different from all other animals in that he learned to respect others and not to practice slavery and oppression.

We know and we have admitted more than once that we still have much to do. We still have many failings and difficulties to overcome. However, we are firmly convinced that socialism and communism alone will permit us to fulfill the golden dream of our forefathers who sacrificed their lives for our people and nation, for conquering history in the struggle for national and social liberation, for the triumph of the socialist revolution and of socialism. We shall fulfill this dream because it is a historical necessity and nothing in the world can prevent our people or any other people from building socialism and communism.

Dear comrades and friends, various forms of contradictions continue to be manifest even under socialist conditions. In point of fact, we must be fully aware of the fact that as long as there are classes, and more so in the case of antagonistic classes, there will be contradictions in one form or another, as well as class struggles. Hence, the role of the communist party--as the leading political force in society--is to detect in time such contradictions and to eliminate them, to work out the measures required to harmoniously develop all the aspects of socioeconomic life, so that class and other social differences may gradually disappear. The party must constantly maintain close links with the people and work together with them. It must endeavor to promote direct participation by the working class and all people in the leadership of all sectors of activity.

Only thus can the accentuation of contradictions be precluded in all its consequences. It is precisely in this spirit that our party worked and continues to work. We have endeavored and continues endeavoring to continuously develop an appropriate organizational framework permitting the masses' extensive participation in the leadership of the state. We have developed a broad socialist democracy, established councils of working people, institutionalized general meetings, established national councils of working people, councils of agriculture, culture and education, called the present congress, and devised yet other democratic forums in which the masses can directly participate in debating and mapping out the general policy of the party and state and in implementing it.

We must do everything possible to ensure the optimal functioning of this framework and to improve it, so that the masses may actively participate in all areas, in everything that is decided and achieved in our country. This is one of the essential aspects of socialism, without which we cannot build a comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism. Naturally, comrades, it must be understood that we make every effort to ensure the masses' participatiion in the leadership of all sectors, through extensive debates on all issues; however, we will never ignore any violation of the law and of the norms of social coexistence in our society. Justified criticism was leveled here at the militia bodies and, generally speaking, at the Ministry of Interior, at the courts and prosecutor's offices for their work in safeguarding the revolutionary achievements and public property, and for the measures taken against those who violate the laws and norms of social coexistence. Socialist humanitarianism and care for the individual do not mean tolerating violation of the law, hooliganism or acts by people--few, it is true--who think they do not need to work.

Our militia, justice and prosecutor's bodies have shown good results, but still have failings. We criticized certain abuses when they occurred; however, being careful not to commit abuses should not lead to complete inactivity. Nobody should be dealt with unjustly, comrades; we must make sure that no one in our society is unjustly punished. On the other hand, those who violate the law and harm socialist and communist construction and the national independence of the fatherland in any form must be treated without pity. This is in accordance with humanitarian socialism and the interests of our entire nation.

We must be consistently concerned with continuously strengthening our fatherland's defense capabilities. We must not for a moment forget that we live at a time of difficult international circumstances, and that the arms race continues and is gaining in scope. Hence, we are obligated and will further have to allocate part of the national income for armaments, for strengthening our defense capabilities. The recent measures of cutting back this year's military spending by 2 billion lei mean that we should make better use of the financial and material resources earmarked for defense, and spend less on other activities that can be carried out at lesser expense and in better conditions. We still need a strong and disciplined army capable of defending at all times the revolutionary achievements, independence and sovereignty of the fatherland.

At the same time, we will consistently endeavor to strengthen our cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member states for the duration of the existence of this pact and after its dissolution, because, in close cooperation with our neighbors, we want to always defend the revolutionary achievements and independence of each country, to struggle for a lasting peace throughout the world.

We will also develop our cooperation with the armies of other socialist countries and other friendly countries in the spirit of the same principles of struggle for independence, for peace, for a better and more just world.

As you see, comrades the people's councils bear great responsibilities. The activities of the justice and prosecutor's bodies, and those of interior also entail great responsibilities for you. All those bodies must account to the people's councils and to the working people for the way in which they fulfill their obligations. Our state bodies are bodies of the working people's power and their strength lies in unity and close cooperation with the working people. They serve and will always serve the people and their revolutionary achievements, and must defend the national property and the property and life of each citizen, socialist and communist principles, and the independence of our fatherland.

The people's councils also bear great responsibilities for the activities of education and cultural bodies. They possess great resources in this respect. The people's councils must supervise and guide the development of the educational system in step with the requirements of our socialist construction, so that the entire educational system may contribute to educating and shaping the new generations in the revolutionary spirit of socialist patriotism, in the spirit of love for work and of determination to always militate for socialism, for equality between peoples, for peace and cooperation, and to always be ready to defend our revolutionary achievements and independence.

We must develop extensive cultural-artistic activities. You have cultural clubs and associations, theaters, movie houses and other cultural institutions. They must all be led and guided by the people's councils, by the respective party committees, which must ensure extensive political-educational activities aimed at shaping a new man, a man with a high consciousness, armed with the most progressive knowledge in all areas, including human knowledge.

All our educational activities must be based on the revolutionary, dialectical-materialist and historical concept. Our activities must be such that each working person may find in his free time cultural activities that will be both instructive and entertaining. As I said before, we must keep in mind that our young people--and the older ones as well--also want to dance. This is also something we must provide for, comrades. Cultural, political and educational activities must not be limited to organizing amateur troupes, but must involve broad masses, all our young people, who must participate in and benefit from cultural-educational activities.

There is the "Song to Romania" festival. We must pay it greater attention, so that this festival may continue uninterrupted and not only for the duration of the competition. This festival was meant to provide an organizational framework within which the masses of working people, our young people can actively participate in political-educational and cultural activities.

Severe but justified criticism was leveled here at the radio, television, movie industry and other political-educational media. Good results were, of course, attained. However, we cannot ignore the fact that we still see many movies and there still are many activities devoid of content. Our movie houses and even the television bring movies which do not contribute to educating our people and youth in the spirit of the already mentioned principles of equity and justice. Many of them deal precisely with inequality, violence, theft and robbery. Why do we need such movies in our country? We do not want to create people who chase money, we aspire to create a man with a capital M in the sense of the principles of justice and equity, a man pround of this qualification who will never debase or oppress his fellow men. But many of the movies shown on television do not serve this purpose.

The time has come for our state and party bodies in charge of these areas to understand that they are responsible for organizing these activities in keeping with the requirements of our people, of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. They must understand that we do not need to show movies only because a few people say they want to see how things are elsewhere. We must show movies depicting the achievements of our people, their glorious past and struggles spanning over 2,000 years. We must make movies showing the work of our builders of socialism. This is the kind of theater, plays and songs we must create, the kind of poetry, but we still have some which make one wonder why they were written in the first place.

Some people say that such literature and poetry is written by superior people who do not belong to the workers. If a poet wants to write for a so-called elite, let him, I have nothing against it. But I do not understand why we have to publish him, why waste paper this way? Some say that the popular and patriotic poetry does not rhyme all that well and does not conform to esthetic requirements, and that we would do better to give it up and switch to a more inspired kind of poetry, divorced from national or socialist problems, inspired from I know not what unrealistic dreams. Is this the poetry or literature we need? No, comrades. Of course, such writings are few; however, being here with the bodies responsible for this sector, I find they must be discussed.

We do not prevent anyone from writing what he wants; however, we cannot encourage and promote anything but the poetry, literature and art which fulfill and militate for socialist and communist principles, for the revolutionary humanism of equality and friendship between people and nations. Are there no sources of inspiration in our country? Indeed, Comrade Anghel was right when he said here that our classics were great precisely because they wrote about our people, about their concerns at the time. We do indeed have wonderful literary and artistic works. We have wonderful poems which still inspire our young people.

Reading them you feel that they say something. They have a message to convey, they urge one to love one's fatherland and people, to do everything for their freedom and well-being. How can some--a few, a handful--draw more inspiration from foreign parts? Leonardo da Vinci said about art that if one can drink water from the source one should not drink from the pitcher. Can it be that our clear mountain springs are not enough to quench the thirst of those who look to the West?

Is it not from these springs that our ancestors and forefathers drank in the past? We have the obligation to drink from the same spring as our parents and forefathers, and not to seek others. Only a literature rooted in the sources of our people, in the strength and vitality of our people, in socialist construction can be viable, can survive and become a truly classical literature. Any other literature has no future, and will never be accepted by our people.

Comrades, we must discuss these things frankly. Naturally, every people has good things, and we are among those who greatly appreciate the achievements of other peoples. We are in favor of exchanging experience and of adopting good things from others. However, we will never accept that concept--which is in fact a leftover of the bourgeois society that we have eliminated--which looks down on our own achievements and strength and which always seeks to imitate others. No matter how good, a foreign literature reflects the realities of that respective country; we should be familiar with it, but our source of inspiration should be our people, our realities. Why is it that instead of drawing inspiration from our own people's life, many movies show exactly the same things as the American movies? Some movies made in our country absolutely insist on having at least a few people shot to death. Such films do not reflect the specific historical development and life of our people; instead, they transpose realities or customs from other parts of the world. Our mountains have educated this people differently, have made them better tempered, more understanding and in fact wiser in thinking things out. Why do we want to change the way our people are and think? Are we ashamed of them? No, their way of thinking does them pride, comrades.

Consequently, I want to ask the county party committees, the people's councils and all bodies in charge of culture to take the problems of political-educational work more seriously. Is the rhythm of our music, played by our forefathers, not good enough? I am not against other music. But why must we pattern our music after foreign music? Why not preserve and develop it in the spirit characteristic of our people, in the spirit of our doina [Romanian elegiac song] and ballads? They are wonderful and one does not find them anywhere else, comrades, precisely because they are the specific creation of a people who lived through honest work and struggle and never oppressed anyone else.

We have wonderful achievements in this field. We in Romania are implementing the principles of socialism also in the field of equality among people, among the working people of various nationalities. The manner in which we have resolved the nationality question by ensuring fully equal rights among all the citizens in our fatherland, irrespective of nationality, is a paragon of how a communist party is fulfilling its duties and is applying the principles of scientific socialism.

It is necessary for us to act with greater determination so that all bodies of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front--the new organization of socialist democracy and unity--should carry out a sustained activity in all fields, including the activity of shaping the new man, the constructor of socialism armed with the most modern achievements of human science and knowledge. In this respect all our people's councils must take more determined action.

It is generally required to improve the work style and methods, to introduce a more revolutionary and militating spirit into the work performed by all our county, city and communal bodies.

We will certainly think about the proposals that have been made here to give an impetus to this spirit also through its definition. Certainly, by adding revolutionary or socialist spirit we stress a certain nature. However, what is essential is not to add revolutionary or socialist people's councils--although it is not bad, but a good thing and it will be examined--what is essential for us is to work in practice in the spirit of the socialist principles as revolutionaries.

It is therefore necessary for the party bodies and organizations to take into consideration the need for improving the overall activity of the people's councils. Certainly, I surely do not suggest interfering with or patronizing the people's councils. However, I want to suggest that the county, city, communal, municipal party committees, the party organizations must assume and better fulfill their responsibility in our society as a political and not administrative leader of the overall activity in all fields.

We have a powerful party, we have more than 3 million party members; we have a powerful party aktiv; numerous party members are working in all bodies of the people's council and all economic and state bodies.

There, in that activity and in close cooperation with the workers class, with the peasants and with the intellectuals and with all the working people, the communists must act to implement the party's policy and to unite the efforts of all our people into a single stream and to do all they can so that, in close unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and under the communists, the role and activity of all our people will increase in consciously building socialism and communism.

More than once I have said, and on this occasion I want to repeat, that the fulfillment of this leading political role presupposes the improvement of the activity carried out by each communist, each party organization and each party committee and body. We must never forget that our party, the communists, do not have and cannot have a loftier goal than devotedly serving the people's interests and those of our socialist fatherland. The communists do not differ from the other working people except for the fact that they assume greater duties and obligations before the people in developing the society and in its revolutionary transformation. They do not and cannot have any kind of privileges except for the privilege of serving with all their strength their fatherland, the people and the cause of socialism and communism in Romania and of being constantly close to the people and together with them working for the benefit of all our people.

Dear comrades and friends, in firmly acting toward the resolute construction of socialism in our fatherland, we are also making a noteworthy contribution to the cause of socialism, international peace and cooperation. We know that the prestige of socialism in the world is directly linked to how each country implements and how the assertion of the superiority of socialism in each field of activity is ensured in the world. We are doing all we can and we will continue to do all we can in this direction.

It is necessary for us to act and we will act with great determination to resolutely develop our international relations with all nations, irrespective of the social system. We will take resolute action toward a policy of peace, detente and national independence, because only under such conditions have we the guarantee of successfully implementing socialism in Romania and only thus does there exist the guarantee for socioeconomic development of all peoples throughout the world.

We resolutely focus our activity on developing relations with the socialist countries and, certainly, first of all with our neighbors. We know that we must do all we can to contribute to surmounting the differences that exist between certain socialist countries, to strengthen their solidarity and unity, because only thus will the socialist countries be able to make an even greater contribution to the policy of peace, detente and independence at an international level.

We are also developing broad relations with the developing countries. We, a socialist developing country, are determined to do all we can to strengthen solidarity and to struggle together both for positive cooperation aimed at socioeconomic development and in order to contribute to the achievement of a new international economic order based on equity that will halt economic oppression and inequality among nations.

We are also developing economic and political relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the nations in the world in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We firmly base all our international relations on the principles of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force. We believe that such international relations must be achieved that will respect people's right to free development, as it desires, without any outside interference.

Complex problems have emerged in international life. Extremely grave tension has been reached. Romania has therefore advocated and firmly advocates a political solution to all disputes; it also 'vocates that everything should be done in the direction of resuming and developing the policy of detente, a policy of peace and cooperation among all nations throughout the world.

We especially believe that everything should be done to resolve the Middle East problem by political negotiations, to achieve a comprehensive peace that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and to guaranteeing the independence of all the states in that area.

The time has come to understand that one should do all one can so that peace will be achieved in that area--which is quite close to Europe and therefore also to our country--and that any kind of measure that can lead to a new war with very grave consequences should be stopped. Romania is firmly determined to do all it can to contribute to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area, and to generally achieving a political solution to all disputes, thus making its contribution to the cause of peace, detente and cooperation.

It is known that military spending has reached $500 billion this year, that the arms race has developed continuously, that new weapons, including nuclear weapons capable of destroying civilization and mankind, have been accumulated. It is therefore necessary to take firm action to stop the arms race, to proceed to disarmament, primarily nulcear disarmament. Romania has submitted a number of proposals in this respect. We believe that by reducing military spending only 10 percent huge sums of money would be made available both for resolving certain problems in each country and for assisting the developing countries. We must say a determined no to the arms race. We must do all we can so that the peoples assume responsibility for stopping the arms race. It lies in their power and they have the necessary strength to make the governments take into consideration mankind's interests; let us do all we can so that the wonderful achievements of civilization will serve progress, well-being and let us eliminate war from mankind's life for good. This has been and still is one of the basic principles of socialism and communism.

I have, first and foremost, referred to these problems because they are closely linked to and directly influence the situation in Europe. Romania, as well as other European nations, is profoundly concerned with the fact that it is precisely in Europe that the largest mass-destruction weapons exist, that it has been decided to deploy new missiles here, a fact that increases the danger of destruction and insecurity. We therefore believe that we must do all we can to stop this dangerous course, to halt the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and to fully support the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at beginning negotiations linked with halting the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe. It is in the interests of all people to no longer accept new nuclear missiles in Europe. It is in the interests of the European peoples, who may be the first victims of a nuclear war, to do all they can to eliminate nuclear weapons generally, from Europe and from all over the world.

In the past days the preparatory session for the CSCE conference has begun in Madrid. Romania's representatives have left for this session with the ardent desire to actively cooperate with the representatives of all nations so as to achieve complete agreement on the holding--with as positive results as possible--of the meeting scheduled for November this year. We hope that the meeting will succeed in reaching appropriate agreements about all problems linked to the preparation of the conference so that it may begin on schedule and so that it will achieve maximum results in the direction of furthering the policy of detente, of implementing the documents signed in Helsinki, especially in the direction of disarmament, military disengagement. In this respect, Romania will constantly struggle for convening--after the Madrid conference--a conference devoted to trust and disarmament in Europe; we hope that the European peoples will understand that this is a requirement and that they will act toward convening this conference. Likewise, we will firmly act toward the continuity of meetings devoted to Europe because we are fully aware that the process of a lasting security and peace in Europe is a long-term project, and Bucharest has offered to host the next meeting.

As part and parcel of European security, we are firmly acting to develop collaboration and cooperation in the Balkans, among all countries, both bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to resolve the various problems existing between the Balkan countries by negotiations and to expand cooperation in various forms and in as many fields as possible. This is in the interests of each people, of the cause of a lasting peace in the Balkans, of achieving an area without nuclear weapons and in the interest of the cause of detente, peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We know that these complex problems of international life can be resolved only with the active participation of all countries irrespective of social system or size. We especially advocate the active participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the nonaligned and developing countries, in resolving these problems, since they are vitally interested in seeking ways and means for the political, democratic solution to all problems confronting present-day mankind.

We firmly advocate the improvement and enhancement of the role played by the United Nations and of other international bodies in international life, and we resolutely advocate strengthening the unity and cooperation among the communist and workers parties with the national liberation movements and with other democratic parties and forces everywhere and with all anti-imperialist forces, all peoples who are for a policy of detente, peace and national independence.

We are firmly convinced that the unity of these huge forces is the only factor able to ensure a solution of problems in the interests of all peoples, to eliminate war and to ensure peace for all mankind.

Dear comrades and friends, the second congress of the people's councils discussed basic problems set forth by the 12th party congress regarding Romania's development in the 1981-85 5-year plan. We possess clear and long-term guidelines on the progress of socioeconomic activity. All counties and all our fatherland's localities have been supplied with an excellent program by the 12th party congress for their development and flourishing.

What is now decisive is the work for implementing the 12th party congress decisions. Dear comrades and friends, it is now decisive to proceed in implementing everything that has been discussed here, to improve activity and work style and to turn each commune, each city and each county into a powerful socioeconomic administrative unit that is firmly applying the principles of workers' self-management and self-administration, so that each citizen is able to directly participate--in the commune, city and county--in resolving all problems and, within a more general framework, in discussing and approving all problems concerning our country's development and in formulating and implementing our overall policy of building socialism and communism in Romania.

We have everything that is needed for this; we have a wonderful and powerful party, a strong unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, powerful state bodies, these people's councils encompassing 61,000 party and state aktivists, representatives of all categories of citizens. They are a powerful force able to implement anything, even move mountains, so to say, comrades, and in actual fact we do move mountains in order to extract our riches and ensure our country's development. We must ensure our fatherland's ascent toward new peaks of progress and civilization at a greater rate through our work and our efforts; let us act so that the socialism we are building in Romania will be fully in keeping with the aspirations of our people and that it will ensure the firm assertion of our nation's personality and each citizen in close unity. Let us constantly strengthen unity and ensure the well-being and independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland.

I am fully convinced that all people's councils will completely fulfilll their duty toward the party, toward the people and toward the cause of socialism and communism.

With this conviction, I wish all of you, all people's councils deputies, all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all our people increasingly greater successes in your future activity for the flourishing of our socialist fatherland, for peace, for independence and for ensuring a better and more just world on our planet.

Long live the unity among all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; long live and constantly flourish the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live the RCP, the leading political force of our society, the guarantee of the victory of socialism and communism in Romania.

Long live the unity of socialist countries, of the communist and workers movement, the unity with the other socialist, social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere; long live the people's united struggle for peace, for detente and national independence.

PRIVREDNI PREGLED REPORTS ON TRADE WITH USSR, KOSOVO PROJECTS

AU161042 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1005 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation is constantly expanding and being strengthened. In the current plan period it has also become more diversified. An orientation toward long-term arrangements, especially in the fields of the machine building and shipbuilding industries, the manufacturing of means of transportation and the construction of energy projects and in other fields has been noticed in this connection, the Yugoslav daily PRIVREDNI PREGLED reports.

The value of trade between the two countries in the current 5-year period will total about $17 billion. That is primarily a result of the needs of the two economies as well as of activities by economic and state institutions of the two countries, which are very interested in an even greater improvement and expansion of cooperation in the coming period, especially regarding its long-term forms. Preparation of the basic framework for that cooperation is now in progress.

During the current 5-year plan period the Yugoslav machine building and electric machine building industries have developed their production capacities to such an extent that in the next 5-year plan period they will be able to double delivery of their products to their Soviet partners. The value of the equipment for metallurgical and coking industries and other equipment delivered by Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union in the current plan period amounts to $400 million. That means it will be possible to double this figure, and for that reason the current activity of economic representatives of the two countries is oriented toward determining products in which both countries are interested.

Exports of equipment for energy projects and cooperation in the fields of shipbuilding industry, construction, transportation and other fields also offer good opportunities for expansion of trade.

The Pristina Eximkos foreign trade organization is one of the latest Yugoslav organizations to appear in the Soviet market.

It exports nonferrous metals and batteries to the Soviet Union. The volume of the commodity trade is constantly growing, but imports from the Soviet Union continue to exceed exports from Yugoslavia.

This year the value of trade in both directions will total $70 million but next year, taking into consideration imports of equipment, exports from Yugoslavia will considerably increase and will amount to a value of about $150 million, the director of that Pristina export organization says.

The demand for the products of the Trepca combine [in Kosovo], that is, batteries, industrial batteries and other products from its wide variety of products from nonferrous metals is constantly increasing. All necessary conditions exist for the Trepca combine in the coming years to increase its exports to the Soviet Union to an annual value of $80 million to $100 million.

Kosovo also has its own great needs, especially as regards imports of raw materials, equipment and technology, the construction of energy projects, the opening of new mines and the construction of complete industrial projects.

Soviet specialists, designers of the ferronickel smelting plant, will provide technology and train cadres for work in that project, which is expected to contribute to a further accelerated development of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. They will be responsible not only for the trial operations of the Soviet portion of equipment and technology in the project but also for trial operations of equipment bought in three Western countries.

This project is a good example of cooperation between Yugoslav and Soviet specialists in searching for and insuring the best equipment and technology.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD161430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Chinese trade union paper GONGREN RIBAO arrived today on a 3-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The guests from China visited the Yugoslav Center for the Theory and Practice of Self-Management where they discussed scientific and research work in Slovenia. The delegation which is staying in our country at the invitation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia will also have talks with the representatives of the organizations of associated labor in Slovenia on self-management decision-making, socioeconomic development of the republic and on the activity of the trade unions in the self-managing socialist system.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH VISITING SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA

LD162122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting today with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization]. In the course of cordial and friendly talks they exchanged views on the problems in Africa, in particular on the struggle of the people of Namibia to acquire independence. The need was stressed for the maximum involvement of nonaligned countries in extending support to SWAPO and for the involvement of the UN in the implementation of the UN resolution on Namibia's acquiring independence and measures against South Africa envisaged by the UN Charter. [as received]

Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and (N. Kapuka) and A. Shihepo, members of the SWAPO Central Committee, also took part in the talks.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER MENGISTU

AU170830 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia:

"On the occasion of the national day, the revolution day of socialist Ethiopia, it is with pleasure that I send you the most cordial congratulations of the Presidium, the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY and myself. I take this opportunity to express our best wishes for further successes of the friendly Ethiopian people on the road of building their happier future. We are convinced that traditional friendly cooperation between our two nonaligned countries will develop to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of our peoples, contributing to the realization of the nonaligned policy in the struggle for peace, equality, cooperation and understanding among nations, as well as for general progress in the world."

ALBANIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO KOSOVO

LD161910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Pristina, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--On the 2d day of its visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chamber's President Nikolla Profi, visited Gnjilane. Accompanied by Nazmi Mustafa, chairman of the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo, Ilijaz Ilijazi, chairman of the Business Committee of the Associated Kosovo Bank, and other economists of the province, the Albanian economists toured the nickel-cadmium batteries factory in Gnjilane, the radiator factory and the textile combine. As stated, the delegation of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce will have talks this afternoon on trade cooperation with representatives of Urosevac collectives, of the welded tube factory, the oil factory, Mineks factory for the processing of exotic goods and of the Tefik Canga timber combine.

VISITING BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS LEADERS

Meeting With Mijatovic

LD162100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Jean Defraigne, president of the Belgian House of Representatives, and members of the Belgian parliamentary delegation. He had a long friendly conversation with them.

During the meeting the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries were pointed out with pleasure as was the fruitful cooperation for which there is a reciprocal readiness to expand.

President Tito's exceptional role and the lasting, wide-ranging importance of his work were stressed with respect during the conversation. Reference to the characteristics of the political systems in the two countries, in which context the Belgian side showed their interest in the implementation of the equality of nations and nationalities in the SFRY within the federal framework, was also made.

The conversation also touched on topical questions of international relations, especially on the need to strengthen detente and to tackle genuine disarmament measures. On this occasion, too, the identity or proximity of views and aspirations of the two countries for peace, security and equal participation of big and small countries in the consolidation of international cooperation was manifested.

The meeting was attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, Esad Ceric, Yugoslav ambassador to Belgium, and Joseph Trouveroy, Belgian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD162040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the Belgian parliamentary delegation which is led by Jean Defraigne, president of the House of Representatives.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, it was noted with pleasure that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries was developing favorably with the proviso that economic cooperation could be even more developed and more balanced.

Members of the Belgian parliamentary delegation evinced special interest in the method and substance of the work of the Federal Executive Council, and the president of the Federal Executive Council briefed them on it in great detail.

Talks With Assembly Delegates

LD162148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2049 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--A high degree of mutual understanding and respect--this is the basic characteristic of the talks held so far between the delegations of the SFRY Assembly and of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Belgium led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and Jean Defraigne, president of the Belgian House of Representatives.

An exchange of views on topical questions of internal development of the two countries was carried out in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere. In so doing the Belgian side evinced particular interest in the Yugoslav experience in the implementation of the equality of nations and nationalities in the SFRY, in the status of the republics and provinces within the framework of the federation, their reciprocal relations, financing of the federal budget, organization and work of self-management interest communities, as well as in a number of other concrete solutions in the functioning of the Yugoslav delegate system.

The exchange of views also embraced topical questions of bilateral Yugoslav-Belgian relations which, in their joint estimate, are very developed and which, it was stressed, represent a significant contribution, not only to the consolidation of the links between the two countries, but also to the spirit and to the letter of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

In addition to the heads of the two delegations, Senators of the Belgian Parliament Frans van der Elst, Edgard Coppens and Joseph Bonmariage, and Deputies Emil Wauthy and Roger Otte took part in the talks. On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks: Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber; Ljubisav Markovic, chairman of the Committee for Plan and Development Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Ela Ulrih-Atena, chairman of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations of the Federal Chamber, and Delegates Vanco Cvetkovski, Aleksandar Gogic, Nandor Major, Svetislav Popovic and Mirko Ranogajec. Esad Ceric, SFRY ambassador to Belgium, and Joseph Trouveroy, Belgian ambassador to Yugoslavia, also took part in the talks.

After the talks today Dragoslav Markovic gave a formal dinner in honor of the Belgian delegation.

In the toast which he delivered during the dinner Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the relations between Yugoslavia and Belgium were developing successfully and comprehensively. I am glad to be able to say, said Markovic, that cooperation between our parliaments has a prominent place within the context of this beneficial development. The relations between Belgium and Yugoslavia at the state and social levels, cooperation between sociopolitical organizations, parties, cities and institutions, as well as broad communications between the citizens of our countries--all this has become a sound basis upon which our relations can be comprehensively promoted. Markovic then especially stressed the achievements of direct cooperation between economic organizations, noting that regardless of the known differences in the social systems and foreign political positions of the two countries, enviable results have been achieved which, among other things, constitute a concrete contribution by Yugoslavia and Belgium to the implementation of the objectives of CSCE.

Our serious concern, the president of the Yugoslav Assembly stressed, is caused by the deteriorating relations between the great powers and blocks, practice of using force and pressure, and by military interventions and denial of the right of the people to independence, independent choice of roads of internal development and foreign political orientations.

This re resents a permanent threat to peace and security and calls for intensified efforts to resolve the outstanding problems and crises and to improve the overall international situation by consolidating democracy and equality in international relations.

We are also very concerned by a lack of any substantial progress in the solution of the problem of the economic development in the world, which constantly renders worse the position of the developing countries exacerbating in so doing the world economic problems to the detriment of all the countries without exception and also to the detriment of the stability of peace. For this reason, stressed Dragoslav Markovic, the establishment of more equitable international economic relations is the imperative of the present day world, just as much as the movement to overcome the present obvious bloc restrictions and grow into a universal detente is imperative. Hence our deeply felt loyalty to the active policy of nonalignment which fights precisely for these noble objectives whose extrabloc and profoundly democratic substance open up a prospect of development in peace and progress.

Our country, said Markovic in conclusion, attaches great importance to the readiness of the governments of the European countries to preserve the policy of detente on the European Continent and further afield. In so doing we do not lose sight of the fact that the developments throughout the world and the essential indivisability of peace are generally dependent on each other, aware as we are of the fact that relations in Europe are not isolated from pressures in the world. Appreciating the positive impulses which a progress of European security and cooperation can impart to the consolidation of the process of detente in the broader international area, we believe that serious efforts are required with constructive involvement to contribute to the continuity of the CSCE at the Madrid meeting. In this connection Markovic expressed his satisfaction over the useful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Belgium on this level.

In addition to the members of the two delegations, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dragljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Risto Dzunov, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and others were present at the dinner.

MIKULIC RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL SKIING ASSOCIATION

LD152252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Sep (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the organizational committee of the 14th winter Olympics in Sarajevo in 1984, today received Marc Hodler, president of the International Skiing Federation and member of the International Olympic Committee, who is visiting Sarajevo as guest of the organizational committee. During his 2-day visit in Sarajevo Marc Hodler will tour all the installations and sites for the needs of the Olympic games and will have talks with members of the organizational committee.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Stevan Soc, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Colombia, prior to his departure to take his new post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 80 p 7 AU]